

■ BACK PAGE

Women talk for three days without any concrete results

The woman's image as presented by the mass-media a reality or an illusion? This was the question that was asked at a meeting of the National Central Organisation for Political Education at the Eichholz Academy.

The eighty participants were representatives of women's associations and educational institutes as well as women journalists. The conference lasted three days during which the participants managed successfully to dodge the issue!

It was not all that easy even for the *avantgarde* of Federal Republic women to view the image of modern woman as she is presented by the mass-media through the filter of lectures, talks, discussions and films. Finding a framework in which the picture of the woman of the seventies could be presented was not a simple task for them.

Even the vital opening question was unanswered — what woman should be discussed, the thirty year-old, the forty year-old or the woman in her fifties? The housewife and mother? The working mother? The woman who has produced her family and is now contemplating going back to work?

Were the women of the "working-class" meant? Or "middle-class" women? Or perhaps women who have already achieved a fair degree of emancipation in modern society.

Right from the first day the discussion centred more on the subject that everyone wanted to discuss — women's

emancipation — than the actual topic presented for discussion.

All the women speakers took up their stance at the beginning of the meeting in that they themselves questioned the general validity of the theses they presented and were only prepared to make "personal aphoristic observations".

So it is hardly surprising that the women varied from the beaten track and never really got back to its again. Helene Rahms of the newspaper *Frankfurter Allgemeine* spoke on "Women as they are portrayed in the press". Waltraud Schulz-Bunse from the WDR radio and television station missed the theme entirely with her contribution "Radio for woman". And Halga Meurersberger from NDR, north-German radio and television, added little to the billed programme with her lecture "Television's portrayal of women".

Unanimity was only reached on one side issue, namely that special women's pages in newspapers and broadcasts for women on radio and television were undesirable.

Even then the meeting could not agree that they should be abolished forthwith, since there is still a need for information for women on things such as household equipment and cosmetics. Furthermore privileges that are denied women must be broadcast and written about until all women are prepared to learn a trade or profession, even if this is only a diploma

in good housekeeping or family budgeting!

The accusation that the theme of the meeting had been taken too generally and that those taking part had been isolated in a kind of ghetto was answered by representatives of the National Central Organisation for Political Education, who said that this had simply been intended as a preparatory talk for further symposiums at present still in the planning stage. The next time, the women were assured, men would be invited.

This opportunity for airing general grievances was seized eagerly by the participants in one of the working groups.

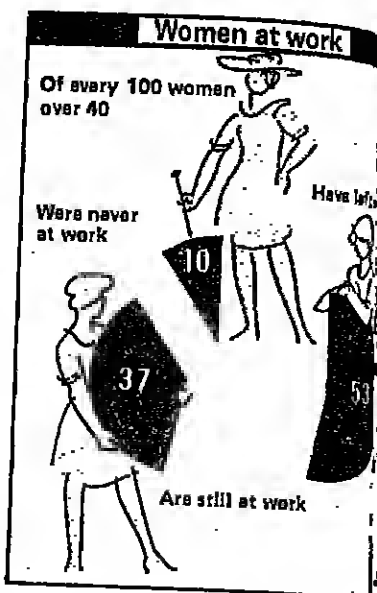
In this group two "pictures" were formed from advertising texts in the issue of the women's magazine *Brigitte* in which the series "Die Freiheit der Frau" (Woman's freedom) began.

The women, painted by advertisers who, they claim, buy their products, are, according to Lore Breuer of the Friedrich Naumann Foundation, (among other things, of course) "slim, trim, beautiful, well-groomed, with firm breasts and a flat tummy. They have a transparent slimming skin which has a pleasant odour and her beauty is embalmed with elegant and natural make-up. Her skin is soft as velvet and kept that way with moisturising creams."

"The stupid wench who does not buy the products on offer remains pudgy and shapeless with unsightly layers of subcutaneous fat. She has overactive fat glands and lank, greasy hair."

Is a woman the puppet of the advertiser? One dozen ladies and two gentlemen were opposed to this idea and lodged a resolution to be put before the Federal Republic Women's Council.

It is worded: "We move that the Women's Council should take action to prevent the misuse of women in advertising. The working committee has come to



the undeniable conclusion that the picture of womanhood presented by advertisers is false. Advertising is not, but it is not essential to degrade women simply in order to increase sales. Federal Republic Women's Council should take up this matter immediately and plan a campaign using the modern methods."

There are still two questions asked. What must be given more to women — securing equal pay for same job for both sexes, or getting involved in fighting among the Soviet leadership imposed on advertisements for cosmetics such as occurs from time to time in other countries too, possibly between husbands and wives on this occasion.

The correction and demands that follow the strange interview given to an American journalist by a Soviet embassy official immediately after the ambassador's return from Moscow are typical of women as presented by the media?

The disappointment that this caused results from the high expectations before it began.

Karin B.

THE WEEK, 27 January

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Moscow deliberately clouds Ostpolitik issues

Lübeck, 25 February 1971
Fifth Year - No. 463 - By air

The Russians are enamoured of political ambiguity, maybe because they prefer to keep the other side in the dark as to their real intentions and are loath to commit themselves too soon.

It may on the other hand also be due to the in-fighting among the Soviet leadership as occurs from time to time in other countries too, possibly between husbands and wives on this occasion.

The correction and demands that follow the strange interview given to an American journalist by a Soviet embassy official immediately after the ambassador's return from Moscow are typical of women as presented by the media?

The disappointment that this caused results from the high expectations before it began.

What they mean is that the Soviet Union would like to counteract the conviction current in Western capitals that the Russians think so much of the Treaty with Bonn that they might be prepared to fulfill in entirety the wishes of the West Berliners, to quote First Secretary Brezhnev's Berlin speech, and meet in full the demands made by the

Before considering an appropriate Western response, not to mention an appropriate reaction on this country's part, it would be as well to wonder whether the goals the Russians had in mind with their last year's policy towards this country might have become of less interest to Moscow as a result of recent developments of any kind.

The first of these goals was stabilisation of the status quo, that is to say, of Soviet power in Central Europe. Anxiety about future developments in the Far East in view of Peking's rapidly growing power may well have been one motive among others behind this aim.

The second was technological and economic cooperation with the West, particularly this country, with the aim of reducing the gap between the Soviet Union and the West in certain sectors of the economy.

A background factor in both instances is the realisation, to which the United States has also come, that nuclear war is unlikely to occur.

There is no reason to assume that these goals are no longer worth striving for as far as the Kremlin is concerned. The unrest in Poland could well have added fuel to the fire of Soviet anxiety about the internal stability of Moscow's sphere of influence in Central Europe, though.

As a result the continual warnings against a Berlin settlement satisfactory to Bonn made by Walter Ulbricht will have assumed greater importance.

The Russians may also be a little disappointed that their hopes of economic and technological cooperation are proving so slow to be fulfilled.

Prior to ratification of the Moscow Treaty this is only natural but the Russians appear not always to have been clear in their own minds about the close connection between the Berlin question and cooperation of this kind.

This is not enough to make a funda-

mental change in Soviet policy toward this country appear probable, however. If anything it adds weight to warnings against succumbing to illusions about the true nature of the Kremlin's policy towards this country.

For any number of reasons Moscow will do its best to gain as much as possible for itself and for the GDR in the Four-Power Berlin talks. But this can hardly come as a surprise to anyone.

So nothing would be more dangerous at the present juncture than to become nervous and to show readiness to make concessions on Berlin that in the final analysis will only add to doubts as to the point of the Moscow Treaty and in the long run and in the event of future inevitable disappointments and crises only multiply it.

This country pointed out to the Kremlin prior to the signing of the Moscow Treaty that there was a close link with a Berlin settlement. Bonn formally announced in speeches and writing that the Treaty would not be ratified until the conclusion of a satisfactory agreement on Berlin.

The Russians signed the Treaty in full awareness of these provisos. The Kremlin can hardly seriously intend torpedoing the Treaty on their account.

Fund-raising ball

Three quarters of a million Marks were taken at the door, in donations and the raffle at the 1971 Sports Ball in Century Hall, Frankfurt, attended by 2,100 people in politics, industry, the arts and sport. The highest-ranking guest was Chancellor Willy Brandt who danced with opera singer Anneliese Rothenberger.

It is no longer up to the government alone to pass judgement on what constitutes a satisfactory settlement. It is also a matter for public opinion in the Federal Republic and West Berlin.

Any restriction on the links between West Berlin and the Federal Republic would be viewed by people in this country as a turn for the worse.

As a result the Federal government in Bonn cannot go back on the targets it has set itself. The parties in the Bundestag approved Willy Brandt's declarations to this effect in the last Bundestag debate on the subject but as Klaus Schütz, Governing Mayor of West Berlin, pointed out very early on, Bonn has very little leeway.

The signing of the Moscow Treaty has not increased this leeway in the least. The Russian interview and disclaimer will certainly not do so either.

Axel Seeborg
(DEUTSCHES ALLOMEINERSONNTAGSBLATT, 14 February 1971)

Heuss prizes awarded

Theodor Heuss prizes and medals have been awarded for the seventh time. The chairman of the governing body, Professor Adolf Butenandt, who is also head of the Max Planck Society, this country's scientific research association, presented Foreign Minister Walter Scheel (left) with his prize. Awards, given for praiseworthy democratic civic initiative, were also made to the Campaign for Young People in Need, the Campaign for Information on Educational Opportunities of Stuttgart and Hans-Hermann Bührenberg of Pivotalda.

(Photos: dpa)

Frankfurter Allgemeine

ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

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Frankfurter Allgemeine

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IN THIS ISSUE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS Page 2
China and Japan compete for precedence as America quits Asia

PROFILE Page 5
Germany's first republican — Friedrich Ebert

CINEMA Page 7
Volker Schlöndorff film chronicles peasant life

SPOTLIGHT Page 9
First sports academy set up more than fifty years ago in Berlin

OUR WORLD Page 14
Sauna bathing increases in popularity

LEISURE Page 15
Sport has its problems of U and Non-U

three Western Allies in the Four-Power talks on Berlin.

The intention is to make it clear that Moscow has time, perhaps more time than the likely life-span of the Brandt-Scheel government.

For Chancellor Brandt this would be a shot across the bows, not to mention a personal affront. It would be for the Americans too, since despite differences of opinion Bonn's policy of coming to terms with the East is by and large an important component of Washington's worldwide policy of détente.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

China and Japan compete for precedence as America quits Asia

DIE ZEIT

How provincial our thought and talk have become. After having seen what stupendous changes are going on in Asia it comes as something of a surprise to discover after five weeks' absence that public debate in this country still centres on the same topics.

Heve Chancellor Brandt, Foreign Minister Scheel and State Secretary Bahr sacrificed the country's legal claims for nothing? Would the Opposition Christian Democrats Kiesinger, Strauss and Barzel have been able to uphold them for the fatherland?

Who is suffering from delusions, the Left with its policy towards the Eastern Bloc or the Right with its ideas on maintenance of the status quo? And so on and so forth.

Revolutionary changes are taking place in Asia. In ten years' time it may well be that the centre of the world is not the Atlantic, with America on one side and Europe on the other, but the Pacific, where the latter-day great powers, America, Japan, Russia and China, rule the roost.

Tha two powers who have so far played the leading roles in the Asian theatre, America and China, are clearly both in the process of effecting crucial changes in their positions.

President Nixon's commitment to a gradual military withdrawal from the Asian mainland, proclaimed in Guam in July 1969, has brought to an end years of mistaken assumptions that a US military presence is sufficient to prevent the countries of South-East Asia from turning communist.

Last spring's Cambodian adventures and the present support of the South Vietnamese invasion of Laos are without doubt intended to cover the US withdrawal from Vietnam. Certainly, no other explanation seems at all probable.

Partial American withdrawal from Thailand to Japan provides Asian leaders, all of whom are basically committed to non-alignment, with new possibilities.

"The Americans always think," one pro-Western statesman commented, "that only countries allied with them are reliable bulwarks against Communism. In reality alliances of this kind create a risk of communist pressure being brought to bear."

Thailand owes its economic boom to the United States (and the Vietnam war) but the Thai Foreign Minister nonetheless noted that "We want the Americans to withdraw. We find it easier to deal with our problems ourselves than with the aid of an outsider."

Nowadays the old adage that trade follows the flag is evidently no longer accurate. Although the Stars and Stripes are disappearing in a variety of places more American firms, factories and offices are being set up in South-East Asia than ever before.

This, of course, is an unexpected consequence of the Vietnam war, as a result of which many Americans have struck their first acquaintance with this part of the world. US businessmen realise, in the final analysis, that Asia is coming to be the world's largest market and are acting accordingly.

The question that everyone is asking is, naturally enough, whether the Chinese will be satisfied with a belt of neutral countries surrounding them or whether

they will insist on them becoming vassals paying tribute to Peking.

At present there can be no telling. No one knows, for that matter, why the cultural revolution, which was intended to prevent China's revolutionary clan from declining and make revolution permanent has been abandoned.

It was an attempt to provide Mao Tse-tung with an opportunity of communicating directly with the people over the heads of the Party and the bureaucratic machine. What happened?

Since late autumn 1969 Peking has clearly reverted to a pragmatic approach. Many civil servants returned to their desks bringing with them their innate desire for order and hierarchy ways of thinking.

At that precise juncture something quite unexpected occurred. Soviet Premier Kosygin, who was in Hanoi for the funeral of Ho Chi Minh, suddenly decided to fly to Peking for a meeting with Chou En-lai, his Chinese opposite number. Whereupon the Sino-Soviet frontier talks began.

Half a year later Chou En-lai resumed diplomatic visits. Renewed interest in the outside world became apparent. Ambassadors were reappointed. Canada and Italy recognised Peking.

Two years ago the mere mention of China worried its neighbours. Now most of them take a calmer view of the future. They are calmer because regional co-operation has got under way and their economic development has been consolidated.

"The Vietnam war bought us time," one Asian leader put it. Fonnosa, Korea and Thailand are economically successful. Australia has the highest GNP growth rate and Singapore one of the hardest currencies in the world.

The Soviet Union, whose last major success was the Teahkent agreement of January 1966 between India and Pakistan, has in contrast made little progress.

In Asia. Not even Leonid Brezhnev's proposal for a collective security system in Asia met with undue interest.

Moscow's sole success is Vlsakhatnam on India's Eastern seaboard, where the Russians are building harbour facilities in return for certain rights on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Indian Ocean.

It may well be that Japan shook China out of its revolutionary trance. Japan is the fourth world power and plays indeed the crucial role in Asia.

Maybe it took Herman Kahn's forecasts to give the Japanese the necessary self-confidence but it is only over the last two years or so that political dwarf Japan has become aware of its economic gianthood.

Japan is the third-largest industrial and economic power in the world. It comes third in the steel production stakes, second in automobile production and leads the world in electronic and optical goods. Last year Japanese computers accounted for roughly a third of the American market.

Over the last decade Japan's rate of industrial growth has averaged seventeen per cent. Put another way, the country's industrial production has doubled every four years.

Japanese businessmen can be seen everywhere where thirty years ago expressionless faces topped by Japanese helmets ruled the roost either firmly, as in Thailand and Indonesia, or by means of terror, as in Korea, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Vietnam, Malaya and Singapore.

Japanese exports are flooding all of Asia and of late investment has been increasing too. Japan is taking advantage of the enormous reservoir of cheap labour in mainland Asia, particularly as atmospheric and water pollution is on the increase in Japan itself.

Erstwhile occupied countries view the development of the military power of old into the third-largest economic power in the world with mixed feelings, all the

more so since the announcement Japanese defence Minister Nakasone defence expenditure is to be doubled from 1972 on.

The fears of old are recurring here there but and large Japan is probably to be the best counterweight to China. Ever since the United States decided to return Okinawa to Japan in 1971 decision that contrary to all expectations mudo possible the renewal of the pact between the two countries with much protest) relations between Tokyo and Washington have improved.

In future there will not be four powers competing for control of the world. There will only be two: China and Japan. It is not merely a matter of political material superiority. The minds of the Asian peoples are at almost without a hiatus into the long-winded debate on the budget.

Nowhere is there any mistaking the fascination exercised by China. The country's admirers have never been able to give the Japanese the necessary self-confidence but it is only over the last two years or so that political dwarf Japan has become aware of its economic gianthood.

According to Derek Davies in Hong Kong, a man with a profound knowledge of Asian affairs, "Japan is a nation, it is a civilisation."

Now that America is pulling its feet out of Asia and China reverting to a pragmatic approach new developments are conceivable. The more Peking does the aggressive and expansionist in its policies the more attracted becomes for others, even Japan, industry and the press are urging normal relations be established.

The non-party China Lobby, set up in December 1970, advocates full diplomatic relations with Peking and the membership of this United Nations ready 52 per cent of members of houses of the Japanese Diet support lobby.

Yet as recently as 1969 the Senate advocating friendship with China's opposing rearmament, lost 44 of 134 seats in the general election.

The struggle between the two great giants for influence in Asia will be dangerous but magnificent drama. China will tolerate no other god but itself.

Martin Griffin Doherty

(DIE ZEIT, 12 February 1971)

EEC monetary union

The six Common Market countries have announced their intention of transforming the European Economic Community (EEC) into an economic union that might by the end of the decade have a common currency.

It remains to be seen whether they will achieve this ambitious aim. For the time being a three-year initial phase has been decided.

From this country's point of view the coordination of economic policy in addition to monetary measures provides an opportunity of jointly working towards a greater degree of currency stability.

If it has long been evident that with the present degree of international interrelationships stability is no longer a target that can be reached by countries pursuing individual policies.

The major political targets that Bonn originally had in mind, particularly an increase in the amount of power wielded by the Common Market executive and the European Parliament, have been postponed till 1973 or 1975.

This has proved to be a political necessity because Paris, having to bear in mind the views of orthodox Gaullists, has not yet felt able to agree to a greater degree of progress.

This is perhaps just as well in view of the entry bids by Britain, Norway, Denmark and Ireland. They will no longer be

faced by faits accomplis that they must like or lump. They can now themselves bring influence to bear on further developments.

The idea of an EEC economic and currency union is not an offshoot of European integrationist ideology. It has arisen as a result of the needs of the hour.

The customs union in being since 1969 and the common agricultural market in particular were brought to the brink of a crisis two years ago by the devaluation of the French franc and the revaluation of the Mark. And a customs union without a common agricultural market would be unsatisfactory from France's point of view.

All EEC member-governments accordingly realised that forward strategy and further integration is the only way of safeguarding what has been achieved so far.

In view of the degree of economic integration already achieved and the need for large European concerns to remain competitive on world markets a reversion to separate national economies is practically inconceivable.

In order to prevent Common Market currencies from diverging still further the economies of the six member-countries must run parallel and more intensive steps to ensure that this is the case are now being undertaken.

POLITICS

Bundestag is like a bitter battleground

Never before in the twenty-two year history of the Bundestag has there been so much of a new year new year hectic than this year. The battle of words on the material superiority. The minds of the nation battlefield passed, hearts of the Asian peoples are at almost without a hiatus into the long-winded debate on the budget.

This debate was less concerned with the country's admirers have never been able to give the Japanese the necessary self-confidence but it is only over the last two years or so that political dwarf Japan has become aware of its economic gianthood.

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(DIE ZEIT, 12 February 1971)

At the same time the French would like to initiate immediate measures to provide mutual safeguards for the currency question. A decision has already been made to this effect.

For the time being, though, a parliamentary phase is all that has been agreed on. The reason is that at present time France is not prepared to hand over the necessary economic and monetary policy powers to what would amount to a kind of supranational government.

(Hannoversche Presse, 11 February 1971)

The German Tribune

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adapted to make it a working proposition for the eighties.

It can be confirmed that the Bundestag has checked the unnecessary evil of long, highly academic and specialised speeches. The fifteen-minute rule introduced in 1969 has made a lot of speakers lose all desire to give heroic monologues! The parties in the Bundestag are making efforts to see that they do not always give the platform to the same star speakers but also give younger members a chance.

This Bundestag is proud of the fact that it has lowered its average age to 52. Of the 518 members (34 of them women) 154 are newcomers.

They are looking for a "gap on the market" of Bundestag affairs into which they can slot themselves. They are seeking new spheres such as environmental protection in which they can assert themselves against the old hands. In question time, as well, a newcomer can earn his spurs. Local matters are not coming to the fore so often so there is no question of upholding a "constituency image". Question time has become far more political.

The role of the plenary sessions as a national forum is to be emphasised by delegating trivial and routine work to committees. The computer in the plenary hall is at last in action.

There has been a certain amount of opposition to the so-called Hearing that has become popular of late. Experts come from the whole of the Federal Republic, and even from abroad, and engage in disputes that may last for days, and which delegates cannot keep up with because of their crowded timetables.

There has not yet been adequate discussion of the question of whether the petitions committee could not well be replaced with an ombudsman following the Scandinavian example in order to help members of the public who are plagued by bureaucracy.

A idea that in the administration of a modern state legislative workers must be strengthened as compared with executives gives a kind of cart blanche for constant extension of the apparatus of the Bundestag.

In order to secure a faster flow of information within the Bundestag and keener public interest the press officer, who for a long time worked alone, has been augmented by a 32-strong press department.

The Bundestag administrators grant 1,600 Marks a month to each Bundestag member to provide for an assistant. It is left up to the individual whether he chooses an assistant or a secretary.

The status of the help that the member chooses is for the most part indeterminate.

CHRIST UND WELT

Political set-to's are not out of place, they are refreshing, the very life blood of democracy. With this maxim von Hassel obviously means "limited conflict" which prevents political battles being fought violently and which restricts confrontation to legitimate forms.

Polarisation into a friend-foe situation in the Bundestag must perturb even Herr von Hassel. A lead from the President of the Bundestag on this score is overdue.

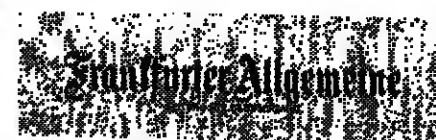
Herr von Hassel disputes that the vehemence of the party battles in the Bundestag invalidates parliamentary reforms introduced by the parliamentary parties and von Hassel himself in the days of the Grand Coalition or that it means

Reforms are, in his opinion, long-term developments and work is constantly in progress on the melange of the work and discussions that go to make up the Bundestag. Rationalisation is in progress, he says, and the Bundestag is being

Wolfgang Höpker

(CHRIST UND WELT, 12 February 1971)

Government comes under fire in Bundestag debate



Budget debates, industrial and economic policy debates, German policy debates; there have been these bitter confrontations between the government and Opposition in the Bundestag within two weeks.

There are not so many weeks to go now to the local elections in Berlin, which take place in March prior to the provincial assembly elections in the Rhineland Palatinate and Schleswig-Holstein.

All the main speakers in these debates in Bonn have got their calendar of speeches for the forthcoming elections well marked up.

In these Bonn debates Willy Brandt and Kurt Georg Kiesinger, Rainer Barzel and Herbert Wehner, Karl Schiller and Franz Josef Strauss all had a watchful eye on the polls in March and April.

The government coalition is hoping to win a victory in Schleswig-Holstein which will give it a majority in the Bundesrat (Upper House) where the odds at present are 20-21 against it. The Opposition is hoping that these elections will prove its statement that the greater part of the electorate is on its side, is not just a theory but a fact.

If the Christian Democrats gain votes this will at least confound Chancellor Willy Brandt who claims that the government majority is greater among the electorate than is reflected in the Bundestag.

The government, both members in power and opposition, realise that the forthcoming state elections will to a large extent be a referendum on this country's policies.

Finance policies under the headline "budget", economic affairs policies headed "the economy of industry", Ostpolitik and German affairs policies under the title "Report on the state of the Nation" - these three major topics on the Bundestag's agenda for a fortnight have taken in virtually all policies of the government.

This fortnight of debating is a general parliamentary debate which cannot be repeated in this form at any other time this year.

It is vital for this whole political year when the government and Opposition show. Is the government "on form"? The fact that the Opposition says it is not is self-evident and so obvious that it proves nothing.

But even the Chancellor's most loyal supporters are obviously not risking giving a definite Yes. There have been too many cases of ministers scornfully of cabinet meetings.

Such utterances as these have come on repeated occasions and are obviously not words that have been dropped in haste. No government can be a brotherhood bound by an oath. But it does seem that there are too many contrary opinions in government circles for comfort.

The word has gone around that in previous governments ministers were exchanging hard words after a couple of years but in the present SPD/FDP setup ministers have been making such exchanges after the first twelve months of office.

But this first year in power has brought disappointments to the Coalition and these inevitably cropped up in these

debates which took stock of the first twelve months under Willy Brandt. Firstly there was the disappointment of finding out that domestic reforms are easy to put forward, but difficult to pay for. Secondly there has been the realisation that in foreign policy fields the best will in the world is no use if the partner across the negotiating table shows no goodwill.

Reforms have been nipped in the bud, Ostpolitik and German policies are getting nowhere - the only thing that seems to be making steady progress is the rise in prices.

There is a good deal of uncertainty about prices, but it is certain that the Chancellor has been disappointed in his hopes following the signing of the treaties in Warsaw and Moscow and in the recognition that there are two German States.

This put the government on a weak footing and the Opposition in a strong position in the debate on German politics. Hope is no panacea in politics. At any rate it is not one of the "points of contact" with the Opposition.

The main point of contact is in the government's and Opposition's desire to see a satisfactory settlement of the Berlin question. However, nobody knows whether the two sides will agree on the definition of the word "satisfactory".

Red light and green

While the government will give the green light for ratifying the treaties with the East as soon as the Berlin problem is cleared up the Opposition light will still be at red. The CDU/CSU will not give the go-ahead while the GDR insists on splitting the two parts of Germany down the middle with the most inhuman of boundaries in Europe.

With the Chancellor and Foreign Minister taking up different stands in the Bundestag debate they are in a weaker position and the Opposition is stronger. It is no easy job to convince the electorate that the Opposition does not want détente since it is now demanding what the government also demanded earlier on.

Nor is it easy for the government to keep quiet about all those reforms that it was once accusing the CDU/CSU of having failed to implement. We know from experience that it is not possible to do everything at once. The Chancellor has now said this very clearly. But why did he not speak so clearly when the SPD/FDP coalition first came to power?

It is not only untruths in a statement of government policy, but also promises that have a nasty habit of rebounding. Perhaps at that time the antihumanism of those who thought that the new broom would sweep clean swept the Chancellor off his feet. But now the plaudits have died down and Willy Brandt is sensing the disappointment of these acolytes. They are able to keep a distance from reality that the Chancellor cannot.

The beating of drums at the formation of the new government has now become muffled. It would have been better if the drums had not been beaten so loud at the outset. They are echoing in many people's ears although their beat is outdated. There was no drumbeating in this past fortnight of debating.

For Brandt and Scheel and their government it is now the sound of distant drums.

Alfred Rapp

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 February 1971)

■ DRAMA

Violence play criticised in Munich

DIE WELT

The two women members of the council, both from the SPD, who accused the Munich Theater der Jugend of being a corrupting influence on the young, must have been deaf and blind.

They proved themselves to be as much old fogeys as the local CSU after the last premiere. They called the Yuri Olescha play *Die drei Dicken* an experiment with a left-wing twist. This could have had a detrimental effect on the personnel of this company and financial consequences and it contributed in no uncertain fashion to the early history of this premiere.

It was to have been postponed for tactical reasons. It was intended to let the storm of criticism blown up by partisans die down so that the dust could settle around the Theater der Jugend before the adventurous step of putting on the first performance of Helmut Weibert's *Oder auf etwas schießen, bis es kaputt ist* (Or shoot at something until it's done for) was taken.

The outcome was quite different, however, when theatre manager Everding and cultural adviser Hohenemser watched a rehearsal. They looked and listened carefully and shelved any prejudices they may have had.

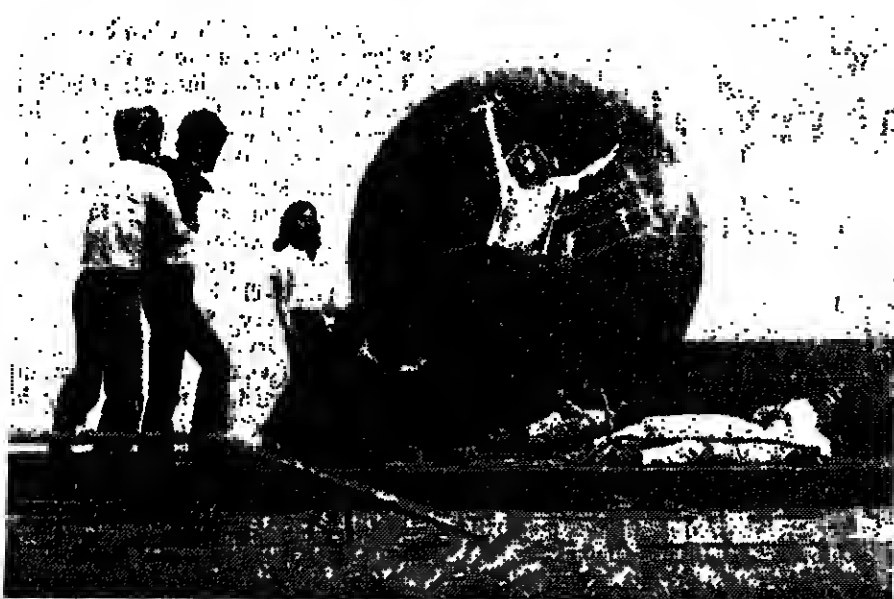
Their verdict was that the director, Hartmut Baum, and his cast of six trainee actors from the Folckenberg School could carry on — why ever should they be stopped?

The accusation made by the Munich city authorities that the action of this play, violent acts carried out by a gang of youths, would tend to lead young members of the audience to copy their actions, was made without any regard to the manner in which the action was portrayed.

This is a modern play and not so simple as the old-fashioned realistic fairytales or operetta plays for youngsters, which simply put over their content without comment or criticism.

To old-fashioned and uncritical minds this very change may appear experimental and therefore dangerous.

In short the jobs in the play and the actors who play them are distanced from each other very clearly and the actors



A scene from Helmut Weibert's 'Oder auf etwas schießen, bis es kaputt ist' at Munich (Photo: Hildgard Stehmetz)

stand outside their roles which give a display of bullying.

They display typical poses. They are caricatures with exaggerated movements. Their mannerisms and mannerisms of speech are simplistic.

They mock thoughtless and dangerous ways of killing time. Every fourteen year-old member of the audience would realise that the whole thing was a send-up.

In addition to this there is no action in the usual sense of the word, no hero figure. There is no one in the play that the audience could get to grips with and imitate.

Walbert described and Baum staged the grim monotony of violent time-killing. The play is aimed at the young in that it

displeases the stupid, pointless aggression that may attract the young.

The play shows a pattern of behaviour in order to rectify it, but the play unfortunately overplays the motivations behind what it is criticising and hides this beneath a wall of oversimplified morality for children.

Don't play with firearms! (In this case bird-scaring and real revolvers). You never know, they may be loaded! Murder and suicide are in the and the inevitable but fatal consequences of wanton beginnings.

But there are motive forces behind all this that are far more important. Recognising them is more important than moral lectures. What must be recognised is the force of power, a change of power and powerlessness. (Dieter N. Schmidt (DIE WELT, 3 February 1971))

Bremen offers Fassbinder a stage

A reporter in the *Deutsche Zeitung* of 2 April 1929 painted a black picture when he scoffed at the 'old guard' of the theatre that he had seen and gave a warning about the 'new'.

He wrote: "The new military will rob you of your pleasurable unadorned entertainment and there will be no laughing and joking with them. This army will play politics, no matter what" and no matter what banner they are carrying.

The reader had the choice between the hammer and sickle or the swastika.

It must be added that the unadorned entertainment of the *Pioneers in Ingolstadt* was not literary and not particularly pleasurable.

Bertolt Brecht, who had put on the Marieluise Fleißer play at the Schiff-

bauerdamm Theatre in Berlin, would have been just as aware as Rainer Werner Fassbinder what kind of material he had before him.

Sexual fascism is only a variation of political fascism. Fassbinder took the play, adapted it, filmed it and now has staged it himself.

Three women survive the journey through Ingolstadt of some pioneers, each in different ways, and each of the end in a hopeless situation.

Alma (Inn Hermann) gives up prostitution in the end. Berta (Elizabeth Eballing) lies dejected and dejected because the pioneer Karl declines love.

Frieda (Hilla Daries), whom Alma has hoodwinked, goes through the play with insignificant passivity.

Only the pioneers and the representatives of a swimming club cover their costs.

Feelings do not come into it since, "in love you've got to be coldhearted." And, "You've got to believe in us and then let yourself be betrayed by us."

This is the same kind of frigidity that qualifies political fascists, the same kind of love that is colder than death.

The Bremen theatre put the 'Concordia' at Fassbinder's disposal. It was once a dance club and later an 'art theatre', then it became a cinema and finally an experimental stage. Now it is first and foremost the official Bremen experimental stage.

The audience sits on benches that are specially constructed for the performance. The stage is an angular arena. This arena is all things at all times, a bar, a prostitute's beat, a lover's meadow and a square for squarebashing. Expenditure on costumes is minimal.

The production is without ornamentation, defies interpretation and is at times materialistic theatre, almost. It is theatre that captures the attention. It is theatre that is independent of the theatre and this material. It unmasks the heroines of Ingolstadt of its own accord.

Jürgen Schmidt (CHRIST UND WELT, 3 February 1971)

Ayckbourn's success West End play raises laughs in Berlin

Successful young British writer Ayckbourn would be happy to see Parisian boulevard maetris Achille Roussin could put their trust in a young generation "which takes the ing of comedies for the boulevard as seriously as other dramatists who plays dealing with problems".

In the declared intention of a new accents to the contemporary 'vnd theatre' Ayckbourn, who is only one of the most talented members of this younger generation, wrote his oct comedy *Die bessere Hälfte* (The better half) which was entitled *Other half loves in Britain*.

The play packed the Lyric Theatre every night when it was put on in autumn. At the Komödie, West End, Ayckbourn's play looks like a repeat success. The first ever German performance of the play caused an unshamed laughter in the stalls.

As far as content is concerned, it has little that is new. In the boulevard manner Ayckbourn's play is tangled up in the stories of these couples.

Fiona is being unfaithful to her husband Frank. Her affair is with a man who works for Frank. The two come home late at night and are caught by their respective spouses. Mrs Featherstone wanted to talk to about certain pressing marital problems. She is not a revolutionary but frankly, openly and of length.

The basis is set for the usual plications, which the author ages to unravel with the usual for this genre of play.

While Ayckbourn's action and style are nothing new and he simply plays the old trump cards the structure of the play is an innovation.

He telescopes the stylish living room of Frank and his wife into the tiny room of the two married couples who are recite their usual morning marital conversation.

And the dinners to which Frank and his wife Teresa invite the guests quite independently of each other take place on two consecutive days are seen to happen on the stage simultaneously and in the same room.

In this way Alan Ayckbourn manages to bring out the contrast between the sterile, classy world of the middle director and the proletarian world of an employee.

In this scene at least Ayckbourn himself to be an author who can trusted to bring a breath of modernity to the boulevard theatre.

Ottokar Runze's production did entirely live up to the play's promise. Runze got the boulevard angle off to a flying start, but ignoring the nuances and reflections contained in the play he lapsed far too quickly to the whole point of it.

Karin Hubner was too ecstatic in role of Fiona and Wolfgang Wahl as Frank was too controlled and this meant Gaby Gasser and Stefan Behrens were as the outstanding actor and actress.

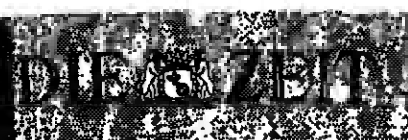
Gaby Gasser was an attractive bomb with a violent temperament in role of Teresa, Stefan Behrens as office Romeo part doled out delicate care charm.

Peter Schiff filled his bureaucratic with unerring comedy and Chas Diersch managed to bring out the and touching aspects of a frustrated

Helmut Kotschenwirth (Kleber Nachrichten, 3 February 1971)

CINEMA

Volker Schlöndorff film chronicles peasant life



In all his films up to now Volker Schlöndorff has dealt with the subject of conformity and resistance against the system of an openly terrorist or latently better half) which was entitled *Other half loves in Britain*.

This theme from Young Törless, *Murder and Manslaughter*, *Kohlhaas* the every night when it was put on in autumn. At the Komödie, West End, Ayckbourn's play looks like a repeat success. The first ever German performance of the play caused an unshamed laughter in the stalls.

As far as content is concerned, it has little that is new. In the boulevard manner Ayckbourn's play is tangled up in the stories of these couples.

The Kombach peasants act apolitically, uncomplicatedly and without reflection. But, unlike Kohlhaas, they act in the only way that their powerlessness allows them to: they attack a gold wagon and all but are soon caught and executed. Two others commit suicide beforehand.

They do not question the iniquity of the laws. They are not revolutionaries but criminals — and they know this. Schlöndorff wants to show why a revolution does not take place and "how a certain social structure makes it impossible for the prejudiced to see and change their position."

The film gives a clear picture of their position. They live close on starvation level, they are in debt and plagued by taxes. The authorities, the Church, schools and education void their position, systematically keep them dependent and unaware and consolidate their blind belief in fate.

Hollow, burdensome resignation is the most pronounced feature about these peasants. They cannot see the cause of their misery, they cannot think politically.

They do not think of protesting against the unfair "malden tax" raised because a prince's daughter is getting married.

"Lucky in love, unlucky with money." — "True repose of spirit is virtue and mercy." — "The Bible says that a person is a subject of the authority that has power over him."

Pious statements of this type taken from the peasant literature of the nineteenth century — Auerbach, Gellert, Gellert, songs and the chronicle where Schlöndorff found his material — illustrate why these people dully accepted their situation and could only dream their dreams of a better life by resorting to fatalism and wishful thinking.

They persist with their superstitions and their desperate play, take refuge in treasure-seeking or hopes about the Promised Land of America, they poach and rob.

Schlöndorff does not always manage to integrate the political and sociological background of his story into the narrated events or to convey it in a way that is dramatically plausible.

Sometimes the event and the interpretative commentary run almost parallel and unnoticed and the analysis of the

Social criticism is the main theme of Schlöndorff's latest film 'The Sudden Wealth of the Poor People of Kombach' set in 1821

(Photo: Helde Maria Weiss)

traditional values and their unrestricted effectiveness remains purely verbal.

At one point in the film a school class recites a preposterously stupid folksong about the joys of country life, while the camera pans to a stony field where an old couple and their daughter-in-law are dragging a plough behind them.

Other scenes are more obvious. A woman is slapped on the face for interrupting a conversation. Another woman, fearing for the salvation of her bastard child, is faced with coarse sexuality. The villagers act boorishly with their newfound wealth. And the only one of the arrested man who refuses to repent is brutally threatened by his fellow-detainees with visions of hell. "It's for your own sake," they say.

These scenes show how obediently and perfectly the subjects have taken over and made their own the system that mercilessly exploits them.

The judge's cynical logic fits into this general picture — to find a guilty man you only have to look for new possessions as "a poor man's money arouses suspicion". The most certain argument against the peasants is their misery and it is this that their exploiters use to transfer their own guilt.

Schlöndorff's aggressive robber ballad does not depend on fashionable effects or persistent aestheticism. The actors are mostly lay and continually alternate between High German and Hessian dialect.

Their speech alternates between that used in psychological dramas and the Brechtian-style language of alienation. The acting is both naturalistic and didactic. But the changes in style do not disturb in any way. The visual effect of the film is determined by the long, calm movements of Franz Rott's camera work, corresponding to the simple story being told. Only a few of the dramatic highlights are accentuated by close-ups, quick shifts of position and action photography.

Time and time again the gold wagon passes through the wood past the peasants accompanied by the clear flutes and harp of Klaus Doldinger's music.

This is not an idyll but an unattainable *Fata Morgana*. Schlöndorff has not made a *Heimatfilm* but has corrected the mendacity and revisionism of the usual *Heimatfilm* and unfaithful peasant literature.

Wolf Donner (DIE ZEIT, 3 February 1971)



A scene from 'Das Freudenhaus' made by Alfred Weidemann based on a novel by Henry Jaeger (Photo: Studio-Film/Inter)

The camera searches critically the whore's world

Henry Jaeger's highly-regarded novel *Das Freudenhaus* (The Brothel), percolated from the steamy vapour of a railway embankment, has everything a film could want.

Whores appear along with their pimps, there are lovers and loved ones, money-makers and con-men. The scene is a bar with rooms and girls to let on the first and second floors.

Beds seem to burst with love. Other beds are being used busily for trade purposes. Illusion is the destination of all the characters' love. A book like this is all ready for filming and should be a box-office success, one would think.

There is a great temptation, from a purely visual point of view too, to fit all the popular elements of the novel — a prostitute's tears, the innor camaraderie of the brothel girls, the inner camaraderie of the underground society and all the conventional descriptions of the life of a prostitute — into a prostitute film; about the 4,578th.

Novelist Henry Jaeger himself provided the temptation as he forgoes sentimental reflection and thus shows the film director the vacuum into which sloppiness and manufactured emotions could overflow.

Alfred Weidemann wrote the script and directed the film without succumbing to this temptation — perhaps because he has planned and shot the film in an era when pornography is normal.

At any rate he did not go between

Jaeger's lines with his camera. On the contrary, it almost seems as if a lesser beam has been painstakingly run over the eleven thousand lines of the novel and lies used the impulses gained to bridle the camera and the direction.

The resulting film diverges from Jaeger's novel. That was inevitable. Words, heavy with intention and emotional content, were transposed into pictures that do not follow the logical patterns and aims of the written language. As only the atmosphere could be shown, there was in all a shift of emphasis.

Jaeger criticises society for permitting, and even hypocritically encouraging, illegal practices such as occur in the brothel.

In the film the small whore cosmos on the railway embankment is shifted back into middle-class life. With the antithesis of bourgeois adultery in the blind man's family on the one hand and the prostitute's trade in the rooms of the establishment on the other, the film at least starts to seek a synthesis exemplified in the destructive effect of the loneliness that is common to all: "You've got to have a shoulder to lean on..."

Producer Alfred Weidemann does not devote too much time to the fates of particular people. Instead, as the scenes progress, the origins of prostitution from the petty bourgeois becomes increasingly plain.

The run-down brothel is to be found in the suburbs. It is kept going by a number of girls who have been investigated by the police and is run by a reject dog imitator and his wife, a one-time prostitute.

This brothel is gradually revealed to be an integral part of society, even though it might first have been considered as a place for social elements.

This shift of position supports the film's social criticism.

Whatever the case, we get the petty bourgeois atmosphere, the emotional yearning for happiness, the sweet kitsch of everyday ecstasy and the search for a reputation. The borders with bourgeois life become more and more effaced.

Ernst W. Kalinke's camera work provided an excellent interpretation of the text, accompanying Karin Jacobsen as Rosa and Herbert Fleischmann as Leopold.

Gisela Pelzer, Gisela Trowe, Paul Edwin Roth and Wolfgang Stumpf also had parts in the film. For scores on and they produced a teamwork effect that began to consolidate into a remarkable intensity.

Valentin Polouch (DIE WELT, 1 February 1971)

MEDICINE

Loud music can cause stomach ulcers, according to Erlangen medical team

An unusual event recently led to an informative study being drawn up by the Erlangen Medical University Clinic under Professor Ludwig Demling. While dancing to the strains of beat music, a seventeen-year-old girl developed a stomach ulcer which suddenly burst. To discover the effects of music, especially on the production of acidity, Professor Demling and his team subjected 23 human guinea-pigs with an average age of 25 to a musical stomach test. The results may be of some benefit to treatment methods.

Since the epoch-making work of Russian physiologist Iven Petrovitch Pavlov it has been known for certain that the mind can influence the secretion of gastric juices to a considerable extent.

Since the content of music is largely emotional, as Professor Demling pointed out in his report, it was thought possible that listening to music could induce the mental influences first described by Pavlov.

It has been known for some time that music has a definite influence on the two important physical functions of respiration and circulation.

The final impulse to the Erlangen study was provided by the sudden development of a stomach ulcer in the young girl that was thought to be due to beat music.

It has long been known that music, dependant on melody and volume, has been considered pleasant or unpleasant, especially when it assumes noise characteristics due to its volume.

In order to make definite comparisons between various types of music, the Erlangen team played to the volunteer guinea-pigs Classical works such as Mozart's Linz Symphony and *Eine Kleine Nachtmusik* and Beethoven's 5th Symphony as well as beat music.

To judge the painstaking preparations made by the Erlangen team, the experimental conditions must be known. The guinea-pigs had their stomachs pumped for thirty minutes. Subsequently the normal secretion of gastric juice over a certain period was determined.

Then the music started and each person was subjected to it for thirty minutes. To ensure that the music remained within normal limits, the Erlangen team asked the Bavarian Broadcasting Service for the volumes registered in the middle of a concert hall for various types of music.

While the music was being played the doctors continually took samples of the volunteers' gastric juices and analysed its nature and composition.

Sixty tests were carried out. During 21 of them beat music was played. Mozart was played during twenty and Beethoven's 5th Symphony in 19 of them.

What were the reactions of the guinea-pigs? Ignoring the group that was completely indifferent to all types of music, a quick analysis showed that the differences were not as great as might have been thought.

One relatively small group that reacted to beat music with pronounced indignation secreted less gastric juice than the

beat fans. But Professor Demling stated that there was no significant difference.

That also applies to beat fans who secreted only a little less gastric juice than fans of Classical music.

Classical fans who gained aesthetic pleasure from the works of Mozart and Beethoven secreted less gastric juice than people who reacted indifferently to Classical music. But once again there was no great difference between these two groups.

The young girl whose stomach ulcer had burst also took part in the experiment at the Erlangen hospital. She was a special case. Professor Demling stresses that she was a real beat fan. While beat music was being played her secretion of gastric juices was reduced by about two thirds of their normal amount.

The production of gastric juices also went down when *Eine Kleine Nachtmusik* was played, a work that she also knew. But the reduction here was not as persistent as when she listened to beat music.

What useful conclusions can be drawn from these rather confusing-looking findings? What was the value of the Erlangen experiment?

Professor Demling quoted a definition from the well-known labour physiologist Professor Günther Lehmann — noise is sounds that are felt to be unpleasant and irritating.

Professor Demling therefore concludes that any type of music can disturb or irritate if the physical or mental attitude of the listener is negative.

What this means is immediately made plain on discovering that noise causes a reduction in the secretion of gastric juice and even lowers stomach motility.

The volume of beat music in discotheques usually reaches stage three — over ninety decibels. This was the volume used in Erlangen.

Noise of this intensity causes vascular constriction and other changes in the state of the arteries, especially in people with high blood pressure, causing a reduction in the circulation of blood.

Our children eat too much

Medical examinations organised by the Dortmund Research Institute for Child Nutrition on one thousand elementary schoolchildren in the Dortmund area have shown that a quarter of all children aged between six and ten are overweight.

The results cause all the more concern as recent studies have shown that it is precisely in this six to ten year age range that the foundations are laid for adult obesity caused by over-nourishment.

(DER TAGESFEST, 23 January 1971)

Cardiac diagnosis

New possibilities for doctor hospitals are opened up by the analysis of electrocardiograms by putar. The doctor is relieved of time-consuming routine work. Furthermore, findings provided by the computer greatly with diagnosis. Siemens developed such a system which, having been successfully tested, is already in operation. The ECG is taken by a patient in the usual way but is transmitted directly on to a computer. The real of tape — holding an up to 200 ECGs — passes to the computer, which has been converted into approximately 12,300 numerical values. The record with the findings is given via a high-speed printer.

(Photo: S)

through the mucous membrane of the stomach.

Though this was probably the reason why the teenage girl's ulcer burst, Professor Demling is cautious and concludes: "There may be a connection between noise and stomach and duodenal ulcers even though a chance concurrence can be ruled out."

The only certain fact up to now is to be that extremely loud music and the formation of stomach ulcers while music does not lead to a reduction of circulation of the blood in the stomach's mucous membrane.

The Erlangen clinic believes that can act as the basis for the prevention of treatment of stomach ulcers. Professor Demling summarised the situation.

Beat music played at over 90 decibels may cause a lesion of stomach's mucous membrane, along the side-effects this involves, in people who are particularly susceptible.

The relative effects of beat and classical music on health involves considerable whether it is not the volume element, so to a lesser extent the melody of music that must be held responsible for various stomach disorders.

When observing the reactions of circulation to environmental influences of this type, this hypothesis can be seen to have a high degree of probability.

Alfred Pöhlmann

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 28 January 1971)

SPOTLIGHT

First sports academy set up more than fifty years ago in Berlin



When, over fifty years ago, the German Academy for Physical Training was founded with due ceremony at Berlin's Friedrich Wilhelm University, an idea was put into practice that had already engaged Friesen and Friedrich Ludwig Jahn.

Educationalist Gerhard Anton Ludwig Vieth had given encouragement to set up a gymnastics club where "those taking most pleasure in gymnastics and those with the most general education" were to cooperate — the modern word is team work — "in the scientific aspects and artistic foundations of gymnastics."

This pioneer of physical education for the young had published his *Encyclopedia of Physical Training* as early as 1794 and suggested the foundation of a type of college for physical training.

Friesen put Vieth's idea into practice but his work only lasted a year. The gymnastics academy was buried along with him after his death on the battlefield at La Lobbe where he had fought as one of Lützow's volunteers.

The idea was only taken up again toward the end of the nineteenth century when it was limited exclusively to the medical sphere.

Famous doctors in Italy, France, Germany, Switzerland and North America were dealing with the physiological problems of physical training. In their investigations they tested the new phenomenon of sport and how it could be made to serve therapeutic purposes.

Scientific measurements were first conducted on sportsmen and cinematographic recording taken at the Paris Olympics of 1900.

The most prominent doctors in this field in Germany were M.J. Oetzel — "terrain cures" were his speciality — arthopaedist Daniel Schreiber, the inventor of allotments, hygienic expert Ferdinand Hueppe, school doctor F.A. Schmidt, anatomist Wilhelm Roux, the internist-cum-physiologist Dr. Boys-Raymond and L. Zuntz, the first person to publish exact scientific work in the field of sport medicine and the prime mover behind military marches with full packs, and finally dermatologist O. Lassar whom Berlin has to thank for its public baths.

There was also the internist and X-ray specialist Ferdinand Augustus Smith, who had a mobile surgery for physical therapy in Berlin.

Smith started testing sportsmen as early as 1898 though he did not at first use X-rays that had only just been discovered.

He wished to take X-ray photographs of the heart, measuring its size and finding out the point at which sport became damaging to health. As his yardstick he used the enlargement of the heart which was considered harmful in his days.

In 1906 he was the doctor who accompanied the German team to Athens for the mid-term Olympics. While there he examined a large number of sportsmen and returned to Berlin with extremely valuable findings.

Smith made the demand that sport should be encouraged as a far-reaching health movement. Two of his pupils who later carried out his demands were Arthur Mallwitz and Martin Brustmann, both top-class sportsmen. Mallwitz and Brust-

menn managed the German teams at the 1908 Olympics in London and the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm.

Smith gave a lot of help to sport medicine in this country while it was still in its infancy. But his main job seems to have been that of an agent for the British secret service. This is what Brustmann believes at any rate.

Shortly after the outbreak of the First World War Dr Smith quietly disappeared to a neutral country and nothing has been heard of him since.

Gradually the wish grew to coordinate the various research work done at a variety of places, especially as there were educational, economic, social and national questions involved as well as medical issues.

These questions made it appear desirable to subject the whole phenomenon of sport to scientific research and investigation on health.

Voices were raised calling for a central office that could deal methodically with these questions on the broadest scientific basis and with the means appropriate to a large institute, as was stated in a memorandum dating from 1912 and dealing with the foundation of an institute for sport medicine on the municipal playing fields of the town of Charlottenburg.

One of the first practical steps had been made with the International Health Exhibition in Dresden in 1911. The initiator and organiser of this giant undertaking, a business adviser to *odor* named Linger, insisted that sport should be given sufficient and due place in the exhibition.

He entrusted Dr Arthur Melnitz with the setting up and direction of a sport section that also included a laboratory. Tests were then carried out on the top-class sportsmen and gymnasts who came to the games in Dresden during the course of the exhibition.

A number of laboratories of this type were now to be built. This venture was to be undertaken by the Association for the Scientific Investigation of Sport and Physical Training that was composed of leading men from the economy, medicine, technology, trade, industry and the army.

The laboratory at Charlottenburg already mentioned served as a model for further institutes of this type. The first conference of sport doctors in Oberhof in 1912, attended by many branches of medicine, provided further impetus.

The German Imperial Olympic Games Committee took up these ideas. The new German Olympic stadium in Grunewald, Berlin, was suitable for "thorough examinations of this type" and as a "place where causes and effects could be examined."

In May 1914 a scientific research station was set up there in the form of a

New appointment for Professor Körbs

Professor Werner Körbs has just been elected head of the Cologne sporting academy by the academy's board of directors.

Professor Körbs succeeds Professor Wilfried Holmann. Dr Eberhard Uhlig, the professor of psychology, had previously turned down the appointment.

In the final vote between Professor Körbs and Professor Liselott Diem the former received 50 votes and Professor Diem only 27.

(DIE WELT, 5 February 1971)

medical laboratory. In previous years courses to train sports instructors had already been held at the stadium under Alwin Kraenzlein, a German-American and the trainer of the German Olympic team.

The application to set up the laboratory had been made by the German Swimming Association, the German Cyclists Association and the German Sparring Authority for Athletics.

Of course the war brought an end to the work before it had really begun but that does not mean that the whole project was abandoned. In 1917 a meeting of the Reich Committee — most of its members had hastened back from the battlefield to Berlin — accepted Carl Diem's proposal to set up a scientific research station, more than just a laboratory, in the Deutsches Stadion to investigate the effects of physical training on health.

A year later the competition committee of the Reich committee had already received a detailed working programme for the new institute though this dealt only with the purely sporting aspect.

The German Ice Skating Association and the Ski Association went a step further by proposing that the research station should also start to compile a list of gymnastic and sporting terms. This had already been done with military jargon.

Linguistic research in the physical training sphere was considered equally as important as the practical and scientific research of sport and gymnastics.

At the same time it was proposed that books dealing with physical training should be collected together and included in a large comprehensive sports library that was to be founded.

It can be seen that not even the war could stop those people responsible for sport in Germany from continuing to devote all their energy to proposals to establish an academy for physical training.

The decisive step was then taken immediately after the war was ended at a meeting of the Competition Committee of the German Reich Committee for Physical Training, as the Reich Committee was called after 1917.

The prime movers were the representatives of the German Swimming Association, Hax, the German Academic League for Physical Training, Melnitz and Wiedemann, the German Ski Association, Schneider, and the German Ice Skating Association, Schöning.

They asked the Reich Committee to "take up the idea of founding an academy for physical training, to campaign for it and intercede for it in educational administrations, at universities and in teaching circles."

By 3 October 1919 the final move was made. An executive session of the Reich Committee in the Ministry for Home Affairs finally decided that there should be a German Academy for Physical Training.

The Academy was to a) train instructors for physical training and b) do scientific research on all laws concerning the theory, practice and history of physical training.

Before the new academy was opened Theodor Lewald, the head of the Reich Committee for Physical Training, went to see the Prussian Minister of Education.

His aim was to persuade Prussia to unite the Prussian State Gymnastics Institute with the newly-founded academy and make a large institute out of the two bodies.



Professor Wilfried Holmann
(Photo: Prett)

The Reich, the Prussian government and the independent associations for physical training were all to have equal participation in the institute's structure, control and organisation.

Considering that both institutions had the same aim, that would have been the most sensible solution. But even the tempting idea of uniting all bodies into a united educational institute could not move the Prussian government to approve the proposal.

On the contrary, it was quite discourteous and emphasised the fact that the new academy, "as a private educational institution within Prussia, ... needs the permission of the Prussian state and is subject to its supervision. We suggest that a corresponding written application should be handed in as soon as possible. This will be exemplified with goodwill."

This was not very encouraging. The controversy between the Prussian academy and the Reich Committee academy had done a lot of damage to both institutions, as much as Diem always tried to avoid controversy. But the gymnasts would not be taught.

The new academy was therefore set up without the support of the state of Prussia. But the Reich supported all its efforts.

This could be seen in the fact that President Friedrich Ebert attended the opening at the Friedrich Wilhelm University where the academy was founded. He also expressed his interest in later years and was always ready to back the new research department.

Another great advantage was the fact that the first rector was August Bier, the famous Berlin surgeon with whom Diem had already had strange dealings.

Diem had sent a petition to the Kaiser requesting the introduction of Olympic trials at schools and in the armed forces. The talent spotting scheme also planned to find runners for the 400 and 1,500 metres. This was to serve as an excuse for the advisers in the Prussian Education Ministry, which was not very well-disposed to the cause of sport anyway, to reject the application.

Recess over these distances were declared harmful to health by a scientific commission set up by the Ministry. The report bore the signatures of three leading doctors — Bier, Rubner and Kraus.

The fact that Dr Kraus had signed the report was particularly annoying as he had been the chairman of the Sport Doctors Congress in Oberhof.

A counter-memorandum was drawn up but the war put an end to all controversy.

The matter was brought up again during the war when the pre-military training for schoolchildren was discussed.

Continued on page 10

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■ THE ECONOMY

CDU plans for automated economics are clearly preposterous

DIE ZEIT

The Christian Democrats have discovered a taste for an "active industrial and economic policy". They are going to work from accurate figures and do what the guardians of the Holy Grail of private enterprise considered *undone* just a few years ago.

The party to which Ludwig Erhard belongs and which even today considers the mathematics of modern economic affairs police anathema calls for an industrial and economic policy "that serves the cause of new stabilising elements and acts according to strict regulations in all it does" in the new version of its party political programme.

This new attitude is not only remarkable in that it has been expressed by a party whose attitude towards economic affairs policies in the past was always guided by one firm rule, namely that there should be no firm rules!

Even more interesting than this is that a party which considers itself to be conservative should have set itself an aim which no one has so far been able to accomplish.

For the firm rules to which the industrial and economic policy are to be subjected are essentially Utopian.

Certainly the demand made in the CDU programme is based on a realisation to which scarcely anyone in this country will want to close their mind, namely that industrial and economic policies today are still a game of chance.

The only difference between these policies now and in the past is that now politicians are risking playing the game.

But still no one is able to say what the result of this game will be. The politician specialising in economic affairs today is still like the old sea-dog who licks his finger and holds it up to see which way the wind is blowing. The only difference is that the old salt generally gets an accurate reading!

This is not meant to be a criticism of Karl Schiller who has lived up to discussions on the possibilities and limitations of industrial and economic policies and has probably learnt a lot himself on this

score since he has been at the Economic Affairs Ministry.

There are difficulties facing the Economic Affairs Minister as well as the Opposition in the Bundestag.

There are no exact data to say what should be done for industry and the economy at a certain stage of the economic cycle. Nor is there any accurate way of telling when this stage of the economic cycle has "arrived".

If the Bundesbank applies a credit squeeze its plans may come a cropper because money floods in from investors abroad taking advantage of the high interest rates.

If the government and the Bundesbank take steps to cool down an economic boom they risk cramping industrial investment plans and hauling the economy straight from the boom into recession.

These are current examples that can be greatly augmented by digging into the treasure chest of experiences gained in the past few years.

No one has yet forgotten the arguments of 1969 about whether the Mark should be revalued. This was not attacked by the lobbyists of Federal Republic economic circles because it would not have helped cool down the boom, but because "there can be no question of the economy being overheated", as the banker Hermann Josef Abs said in March 1969!

In the light of our experiences with

freely calculated economic policies the call for firm rules seems quite understandable. Among other things that those in favour of the system is that the Bundestag has to draw on economic indicators that have been decided upon in advance when making decisions on matters such as the levels of taxation and government expenditure.

These indicators are made up of considerations such as the level of employment, delivery dates in industry, levels of orders in hand, prices and the balance of payments.

Economic stabilisation legislation, which neither the government nor the Opposition considers the last word in wisdom, would have to be extended to take account of a number of relative facts and figures.

This legislation would also have to make provision for those times when the government refused to take a decision because of lack of economic insight or because it might have an adverse effect on a forthcoming election.

In the main this vision of the future is more amusing than serious. Political decisions would be delegated to "regulating mechanisms" coming into play automatically and this would mean that the representatives of the people elected by the people would lose all their responsibilities and be relegated to the position of robots.

Bundestag economic debate dodges the vital issue

If the recent debate in the Bundestag about the annual economic report for 1971 had been more to the point and less an occasion for making rhetorical addresses to the assembled millions about economic affairs policies the writer of this article would be a happier man.

But there was nothing matter-of-fact about the discussions. It was far more a matter of the Bonn coalition and the Opposition passing the buck to each other for the less agreeable economic developments, such as rising prices, coupled with claims for laurels for the more pleasing factors!

Pleasing factors were certainly in abundance in the economic year under review. There was full employment and an increase in prosperity as measured by the rise in actual purchasing power, with high wage and salary increases more than matching rising prices.

Just who can claim the honours for these pleasing factors, what dangers are still lurking around the corner and how these can be counteracted, were the points that were so hotly debated.

There are grave doubts about how useful such discussions are. Professor Giersch, the head of the Kiel Institute for International Economics, for example, said in his speech on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary celebrations of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry that in his opinion: "... questions concerning industry and the economy and practical economic affairs policies discussed in public make excessive demands and the returns do not justify this."

He added: "The more we analyse the history of the industrial sector of the economy, the more aware we become that specific policies only aggravate pressures rather than alleviating them."

His scepticism was well founded if the recent debate in the Bundestag can be taken as an example. Blame, arguments for and against, counter-arguments etcetera are all well known.

Even Ludwig Erhard five years ago implored unions and industrialists to exercise discipline in wages and prices in order to bring about stability. In 1971 Karl Schiller did the same thing in practically the same words. Then as now recommendations were being made to both sides of industry concerning the lines along which they should work.

And then as now it was well known in the government camp that a stable level

of prices with wage increases being increasing demand was a beautiful situation.

Erhard's appeal for moderation and his scornful rejection of the then opposite view are still clearly remembered. Now, and Schiller, the act is being repeated but roles have been reversed.

The measured economic growth of Prof. Schiller talked about at first became the more modest centre line means of which real growth will be back by price increases and full employment will be guaranteed, but there will still be a sufficient profit margin to enable essential investments to be made.

For investments are a very important part of the picture if the economy is to grow and full employment be maintained without prices rising disastrously.

Those factors are all intertwined in free enterprise economy and the present government feels itself responsible for this 'social free market economy'. 'Social' is not an alienating word, but involves demands and responsibilities. It does not mean that every social welfare claim must be met, however.

Chancellor Brandt said that any economic system must have full financial backing and must not place too great a burden on the economy. This does not mean he is going to lower his sights with regard to the programme of social welfare reform but it does show the limitations that must have to be imposed.

But even Willy Brandt did not give a clear answer to Gerhard Stoltenberg (CDU) when asked for a "concise and clear concept of economic affairs policies."

But what government is going to commit itself so far when its own broad outline with regard to appraising the economic situation and future developments are not clearly drawn and Karl Schiller and Alex Möller seem to be standing alone in the positions they take up?

(Kiel Nachrichten, 3 February 1971)

■ FARMING

Agricultural surpluses make cutbacks essential

Interest is bubbling just below the surface in the agricultural sector and occasionally a disturbance breaks out, sometimes because officials have fanned the flames of the farmers' anger and indignation.

Tractors have been sent into the centre of big cities to block the traffic in a demonstration calling for higher prices for farm produce.

Members of the government have been severely criticised by the farmers who believe they are being left in the lurch. They feel they are the scapegoats of the industrial society and are the national lamb being led to the slaughter, sacrificed on the altar of European unity.

What must be done to spread contentment among the members of the farming community and what rational steps can be taken in the agricultural sector?

Generally speaking farmers would be content if the economic and social significance of their profession increased and their share of the gross national product grew. Then we would buy their products "fresh from the country" at the highest prices.

But things are vastly different in reality. As wages and incomes rise people are spending less on those commodities that are being produced to excess by our farmers.

At the same time processing, transport and marketing are taking a bigger and bigger slice of the price that the retailer charges. This is a situation from which agriculture can only extricate itself by pruning farmworkers' mud farms.

This is a process that has been going on for years. More and more farmworkers are leaving the land and finding jobs elsewhere. The number of farms is declining. In the meantime politicians have agreed that this is a process that should not be halted, but must be encouraged.

Many farmers will have to face the fact that they must give up their profession. The only point on which there can be any argument is how fast the process should be carried out. The faster it happens the better for those farmers who stay on the land since their per capita income will increase.

Demands for higher prices for agricultural produce would therefore peter out.

But the best chance to get more money for agricultural produce is if this process of conversion is coupled with a reduction in production capacity. Trees can be planted on ploughed land to turn it into a holiday area, for instance.

This would mean that supply would increase at a slower rate, which is from the point of view of the food market the essential requirement for higher prices.

What members of the agricultural front are claiming and too many people are repeating parrot-fashion about prices for agricultural produce being pegged because of market regulations is simply untrue.

With the exception of the price of drinking milk at the dairy almost all prices could be raised at will. This last regulation was dropped on 1 February and the price of milk is no longer controlled.

If the prices that farmers actually get are not as much in excess of the minimum or recommended prices fixed by the EEC as they would like the reason is precisely because of overproduction. As has already been said excessive production pushes prices down.

Cutting down production, which is absolutely essential on a free agricultural market in the face of relatively low demand, is of course a dead certain method of counteracting this tendency.

Stepping up the pace in this direction does pose some problems, however. Up until now it has been workers in the employ of farmers, and members of farming families that have been quitting the land. Now it is time for the farmers themselves to start leaving.

Uprooting them overnight is hardly possible. The changeover requires time, particularly as new jobs must be created on the land.

In addition to this the uncertainty about the policies other EEC countries will pursue is acting as a barrier. Farmers in the Federal Republic would think they had been led up the garden path if they made the necessary structural changes to farming in this country and our partners in Europe did not follow suit.

They would simply be leaving the field open for competition and their own position would be scarcely any better. Official sources in France have said that there is an idea afoot to increase production there.

A uniform policy for the agricultural structure within the EEC is essential, or failing that a special commission to lay down guidelines. The withdrawal of farmers and farmworkers to other jobs must proceed at an even keel in all Common Market countries. Otherwise the call for a purely national agricultural policy in this country could endanger the Six.

This is especially true considering that the room for manoeuvre with regard to price increases is greater on a national plane. The overproduction that keeps prices low is, for the most part, the fault of our partners in the EEC.

This is something that must be borne in mind if, as seems likely, certain EEC guaranteed prices are raised in the near future.

Considering that these excesses of wheat, butter and sugar and the like and the cost of storing them and disposing of them, which is State subsidised, are

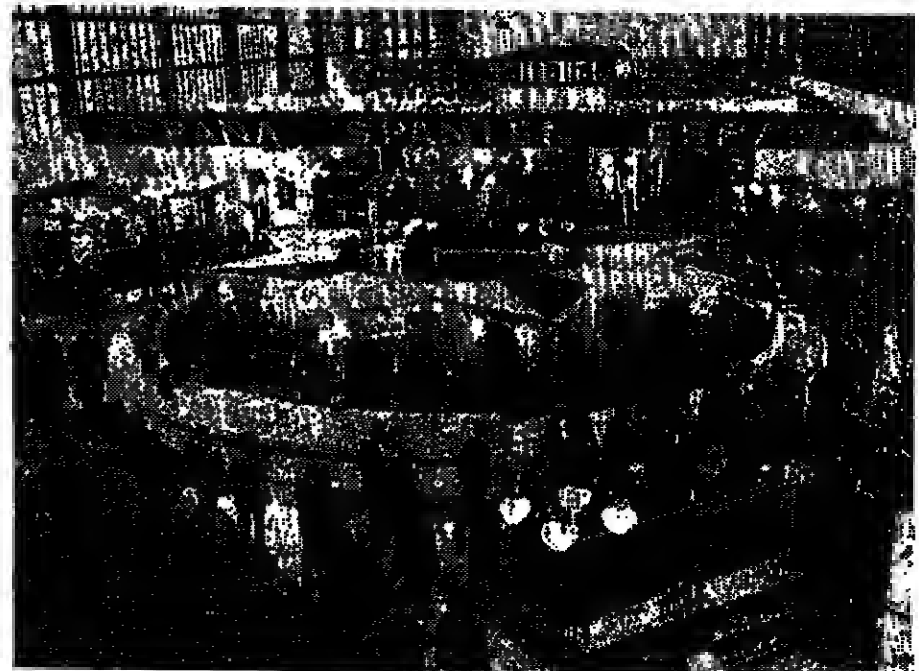
becoming more expensive liabilities, the motivations behind the increased prices are likely to be political rather than economic.

We should be very careful about making price concessions to farmers designed to fool them into thinking they can all make a good living from their profession.

This would mean continued over-productivity and the taxpayer would have to carry the extra burden. While the danger of excessive agricultural production remains, prices must be kept low so that farmers are encouraged to make the necessary structural changes.

This is something that has to be broken gently to farmers so that they do not get the impression that there is a campaign against them to stop them sharing in the nation's prosperity.

Gerhard Meyenburg
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 4 February 1971)



The stands at Berlin's 'Grüne Woche', the international agricultural show (Photo: dpa)

Biggest and brightest 'Grüne Woche'

The biggest and best 'Grüne Woche' ("Green Week"), Berlin's agricultural show, was opened on the evening of 28 January by Minister of Agriculture Josef Ertl at the Kongresshalle.

This year's 'Grüne Woche' was more than aver for the expert and a number of agricultural experts from this country and abroad came to Berlin to see the latest methods for coping with problems of modern agriculture.

A new organisation had been formed to organise trade fairs in Berlin, the Ausstellungen-Messe-Kongress GmbH, Berlin, (AMK) and their activities got off to a flying start with this successful exhibition.

This international show offered the Berliners their food, glorious food, and gave the experts a wide range of new ideas about food production.

The consumer's film competition that was run prior to the 'Grüne Woche' in the Kongresshalle was a useful contribution to the event since it was aimed at laymen and experts alike.

One again developments with regard to agricultural production assist and the level of prices the consumer has to pay were at the centre of 'Grüne Woche' discussions.

It is clear that the return for farmers must be improved if the prosperity gap between town and country dwellers is not to be opened up even wider. But it is also clear that more must be done to improve the structure of agriculture if the increase in producer prices, which would have to be decided by the European Council of Ministers, is to have any point.

The Federal Republic Farmers' Association and its President Freiherr Constantin Heereman have enough insight to come out strongly in favour of agriculture's helping itself out of its difficulties, so that initiative on the part of the farmer is not neglected in the hope of State aid.

'Grüne Woche' showed how far it is possible to rationalise and embark on cooperative ventures in agriculture with the aid of machinery, data-processing centres for business management advice and retraining institutes.

In this way and with optimum usage of State structural aid it is possible to prevent farmers reaping a "negative harvest" which is left to rot in barns and killed farmers and hands ultimately leaving the land for more financially rewarding jobs.

Tightly-knit farmers' cooperatives are another way in which farmers can strengthen their position on the market.

The second catchphrase that goes alongside "structural improvement" is "aggressive marketing". It is no good producing commodities that pass by the needs of the consumer. But more than this, the farmers specifically want to keep abreast of the state of the market and therefore avoid the expensive and psychologically disastrous excessive production of items, such as butter and milk.

Millions are available for agriculture to help in sales promotion, largely from the resources of the Ministry of Agriculture in Bonn and the Federal state ministries. This is of course taxpayers' money, but there is also the "contributions" from farmers themselves to marketing companies.

It is sensible to spend money on a coordinated and far-reaching marketing concept, but snailshell to divide up the funds and use them for various projects that run contrary to one another.

The Central Marketing Company of the Federal Republic economy's agricultural sector campaigns on the one hand with its "eat better" slogan, and aims to place less emphasis on the individual crops noted for the production of, for instance, bacon, eggs or milk.

The Schleswig-Holstein Marketing Company, which has been working successfully for a long time, and the Marketing Company of Lower Saxony are more for promoting a regional image.

Contrary ideas such as this are promoted by money that has come largely from the taxpayers. The rule must be in future: cooperative work on marketing and consultations between the various companies is in; competitive and contrary schemes are out.

Otherwise this country's agriculture will not be able to fight off the growing competition from abroad.

Other countries are not sleeping on the job as was made quite clear by 'Grüne Woche'. The Netherlands are tightening up and modernising their already exemplary agricultural set-up.

Denmark is preparing to step up the pace and make up lost ground on the Federal Republic and West Berlin markets after entering the Common Market. And the United States, which is not at all happy about the protectionism of the EEC, is making an extra effort to make its mark on the European market.

The "green week" actually lasted ten days, during which time visitors could sample, eat and enjoy themselves. Many agricultural problems can be studied more easily by putting them on exhibition in this way.

(Telegraf, 29 January 1971)

First sports academy

Continued from page 9

A doctor objected to a 200 metres race and referred to the fateful report.

Dr Bier therefore came into contact with Diem who was also opposed to this nonsense and the great doctor freely admitted that the report had been drawn up by the head of the Prussian State Gymnastics Institute and not by the doctors who had merely signed it in good faith.

After this frank statement Dr Bier took more and more interest in sport and in scientific research into sport. As an outsider he called for an academy of physical training and did a lot towards its foundation.

In his rector's address on 15 May 1920, over fifty years ago, he stated that the aims of the academy were of particular interest to medicine, education, philosophy, history, administration, economics, technology and art.

He said, "It is an omission in our

universities that the scientific research and scientific operation of sport is not a fully valid and equally entitled subject." Unfortunately this omission still has not been remedied.

These were the problems surrounding the birth of an academy that was without equal in history, represented something completely novel and developed under Carl Diem's direction into an institution that was famous far beyond the borders of Germany, as Professor Wildor Hollmann, the present rector of the Sporting Academy in Cologne, recently stated, with justification.

Up to now the Sporting Academy has concentrated on preparing students for their future job of physical training instructor. If it also encourages the training of sports scientists in future, full scientific recognition will only be a matter of time.

Walter F. Kleffel
(DIE ZEIT, 22 January 1971)

■ TECHNOLOGY

The current that comes in from the cold

How is electric power to be supplied to the super-cities of the future? There is already no way through the sea of houses for high-voltage wires overhead and conventional cables occupy virtually all the available space below street level. Yet demand doubles once a decade.

One solution would be a drastic increase in the load capacity of the present cables and superconduction could provide the answer.

In 1911 when Dutch physicist Kamerlingh Onnes discovered that at a temperature of 1.4 degrees above absolute zero (minus 273 degrees centigrade) mercury filament suddenly loses all resistance to electric current his fellow-scientists were duly impressed and Onnes, a professor at Leiden University, was awarded the Nobel Prize.

Superconductivity, as he called his discovery, nonetheless retained a scientific curiosity for decades.

Handling liquid helium, which boils at 4.2 Kelvin, a scale used by physicists to denote temperatures immediately above absolute zero, and is indispensable for experiments in superconductivity, put them off.

Not until a number of physicists began to use more and more powerful electromagnets in their experiments, making coils out of superconductive wire that made do with next to no current yet proved sufficiently reliable despite helium cooling, did electrical engineers start to find the phenomenon more interesting.

To begin with there were plans to use superconductive elements as storage cells and switches in computers but setbacks in standardised manufacture of these cells and the progress made in the rival sphere of semiconductor electronics nipped developments in the bud.

Then high-voltage specialists remembered the principle of superconductivity. In generators, motors, transformers and network power is lost via the friction of electric current, an often substantial amount of energy being lost to the atmosphere in the form of heat.

At the moment electrical engineers are trying to reduce the kilowatt-hour loss in all these instances by means of passing current through conductors immersed in

liquid helium and so virtually free from resistance.

Physicists have provided valuable assistance since initially the only superconductors available lost their ideal properties as soon as they came into contact with a relatively weak magnetic field.

The flow of current in the superconductor itself generates a magnetic field, though, so even at low currents the conductive properties of superconductors are cancelled out. The material then functions merely as a normal conductor and the desired effect goes by the board.

Now clearly conversion to superconductivity is going to prove best suitable for one component rather than another and the most likely candidate at first glance would seem to be the transformer.

It is simply constructed, has no moving parts and is small enough for a helium cooling plant to keep the temperature at roundabout absolute zero. Current is needed to operate the cooling plant, but less than is normally lost in a conventional transformer.

The cooling plant needed for a 125,000-kilowatt transformer, it is estimated, will use 150 kilowatts of current, as opposed to the loss otherwise sustained of 625 kilowatts.

This saving does not seem to be anything to write home about. The main advantage would seem to be the possibility of manufacturing smaller superconductive components.

The saving in size is particularly important as regards transport. At present transformers with a capacity of more than 800,000 kilowatts cannot be conveyed by rail. The Bundesbahn cannot

cope with the size more powerful conventional units would have to be.

Larger or rather more powerful trans-

formers are needed, though, since the matching generators now come in sizes of anything up to 1.6 million kilowatts.

Superconductors can also be put to good effect in generators. In conventional three-phase current generators a rotor that is virtually nothing more than an electromagnet is piled with direct current. This is a job at which superconductors can really reign supreme.

Superconductors generate a more powerful magnetic field without the constructor having to increase the size and weight of the rotor. Experts reckon that superconductive generators of more than 100,000 kilowatts are more economic than the conventional variety. Models generating up to fifty kilowatts are already in operation.

The same is true of motors. The small mass of a non-ferrous rotor makes high rev counts and weight to performance ratios possible, which is potentially of considerable importance for, say, locomotives.

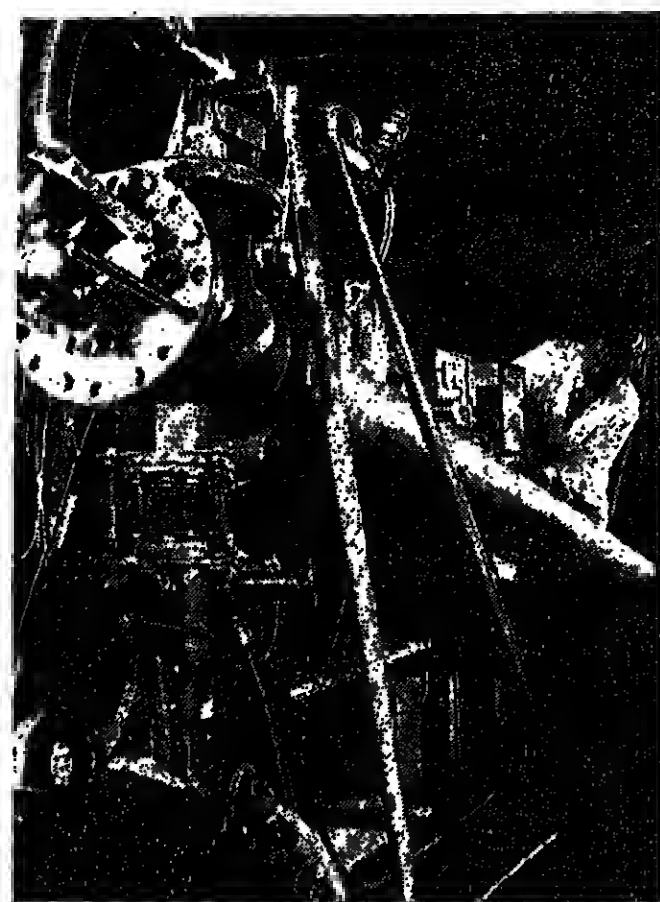
For the time being, though, superconductor motors will probably be large, stationary aggregates. In Britain a prototype already develops 3,250 horse power for a water pump.

The need to pack more power into a smaller space is more important still in the case of cables. Overhead exposed wires remain a more economic proposition than coated cables of any kind, costing eighty to 95 per cent less to run, but there is so little room to spare in built-up areas that pylons are out of the question.

Conventional cables of the required capacity, on the other hand, are so expensive that the change-over to superconductors is by no means such a challenging prospect from the financial point of view.

Superconductive cables containing not only current but also liquid helium as a coolant still present engineers with a number of problems, though. A variety of proposals have been made. They include an experimental cable section on which Siemens are working.

Electrical engineers are also experimenting with metals cooled by liquid nitrogen and hydrogen, the boiling points of which are 77 and twenty degrees Kelvin respectively.



Construction of superconductive cables being examined at the Siemens laboratory in Erlangen (Photo: Siemens)

Ion implantation tempers steel

Completely new and axiomatic result from the bombardment of certain metals with ions, electrically charged atoms that have lost their electrons.

Surface bombardment with ions produces alloy surfaces, alloys of metals that do not normally combine, or can do so in certain circumstances.

This process, named ion implantation, is proving of great interest in materials research as a means of influencing the initial properties.

Enforced alloys of this kind can only produce completely new materials. As the ion beam can be trained on specific surfaces with uncommon precision and the depth of penetration can be varied by means of varying the energy employed extremely subtle results are achieved.

Professor Michael Thompson deals interesting aspects of ion implantation procedures in a recent *New Scientist*.

The most obvious use to which the procedure can be put is in the field of semiconductor manufacture. The properties required of a semiconductor, induced by a calculated dosage of ion bombardment.

According to development work carried out so far this prospect would, however, appear to be limited because semiconductors are extraordinarily sensitive to corpuscular radiation likely to destroy their lattice.

Ion bombardment, that is, could affect the structure of the crystals. So density of bombardment must be a rule very carefully and sparingly dosed into.

Normal metals, on the other hand, impervious to even a high rate of bombardment. Several per cent of lead can be bombarded into aluminium, for instance, to form an alloy of the two, even though the two do not normally combine.

Systematic research work is continuing in progress in many countries to determine what new materials and surfaces can be created by means of ion implantation, which, let it be added, is by no means an inexpensive business.

At present only a few sectors show promise of deriving benefit from the process.

By means of enrichment of the surface of finished items with alloy ions, considerable increases in mechanical toughness can be achieved. The surface expands to produce a tension that, as recently reported in *Naturwissenschaften*, the scientific journal, can radically alter the properties of glass.

Ion implantation also seems likely to prove useful in influencing other properties of materials. Surface tempering of steel by means of nitration could, for instance, be carried out with far greater precision by means of implantation.

This is of the greatest importance for items that are subject to heavy wear, such as turbine blades, for instance.

By means of specific carbon ion implantation, on the other hand, the surfaces combining a high degree of toughness and hardness can be induced.

Non-corrosive uranium can be produced by bombarding uranium items with argon ions, as experiments have proved. Normally uranium oxidises within a matter of minutes when exposed to the atmosphere but the surface remains unchanged for months after bombardment with argon ions.

Superconductive alloys, it would seem, can also be induced to order by means of ion implantation.

This alone could well make an interesting sector of materials research even more interesting and make loss-free transport of electric power by means of deep-freeze cables a more practical proposition.

Helmut W. Deckmann
(Handelsblatt, 5 February 1971)

Guess who's got more 747s than any other airline?



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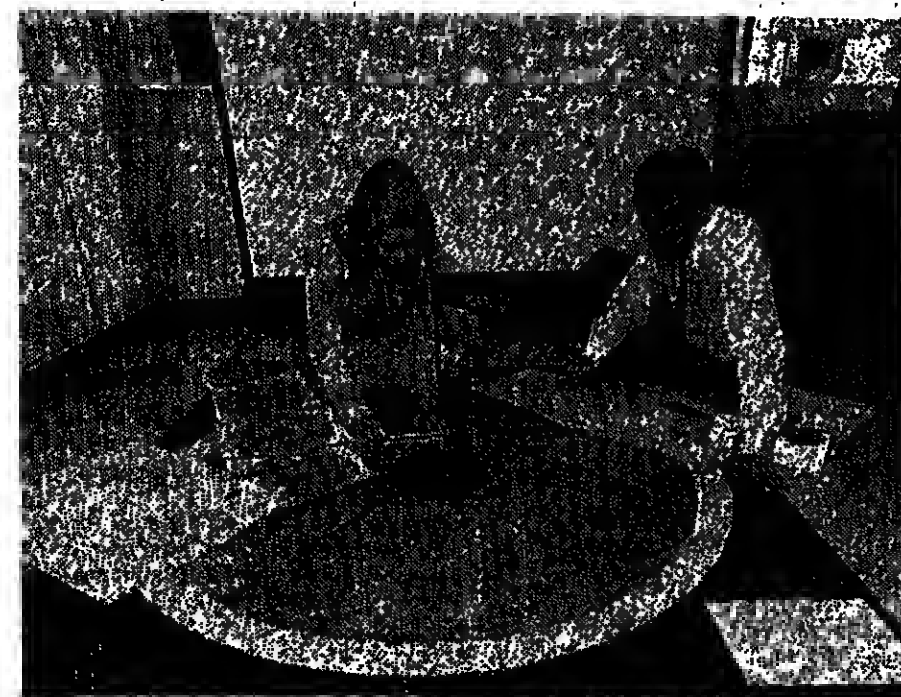
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Nuclear jigsaw puzzles

These are by no means as easy to solve as they look. Close examination of used fuel elements and rods provide valuable information on the accuracy of design assumptions. Research scientists at Grosswiesenthal nuclear research centre are here seen evaluating a photo of a spent rod from a steam-cooled breeder reactor enlarged to 160 times its original size.

(Photo: AEG-Telefunken)

OUR WORLD

Sauna bathing increases in popularity

Seune beths are no longer the preserve of the Finns. There are more than one million people in the Federal Republic who regularly take a sauna bath, either at one of the 2,500 public beths or in a home-sauna.

There are already 18,000 home-saunas in the Federal Republic. The number is increasing by 3,000 or 4,000 every year. Sauna beths fill a genuine need. They are an extremely pleasurable experience. Two hours in a sauna makes you feel like a new person.

There is no mystique about it. The name 'sauna' means nothing more than 'hole in the ground' and the point of a sauna beth is that it tones up the body, stimulates and accelerates certain body processes.

The temperature can go as high as one hundred degrees centigrade in a sauna. This hot air is good for the body in that it is dry enough to evaporate much of the sweat on the skin. Evaporation leads to cooling, of course, so the skin temperature is never much above forty degrees centigrade (104 Fahrenheit).

On the other hand, forty centigrade is about ten degrees C higher than normal and so the metabolism of the skin is speeded up. This is not only of cosmetic value, but also helps to increase the body's resistance.

While you are sitting relaxing in a seune the body temperature also rises by 0.5 to 1.5 degrees centigrade. This stored up heat means that when you leave the hot seune you can stand winter coldness much more readily. A plunge into cold-water is not so unpleasant since the body does not feel this coldness so much.

It is essential to go out into cold air after a sauna so that the overheated bronchial passages can cool down again and fill the blood with oxygen. Someone once worked out that one hour in a seune was virtually the equivalent of a 3,000 metre run (something under two miles).

Dehydration during a seune beth is high and about one litre (somewhat under two pints) of fluid can be lost from the body. Most of the weight lost during the seune beth is in the form of water and waste products. Much of it can be recouped in the next few meals, however, for those who are not overweight. For those who want to lose weight by seune bathing it is essential to couple it with a diet.

Fallacies are widespread about seune beths being a danger to the heart. Certainly the pulse may go up by fifty per cent during a seune. But the heart's extra work is carried out under the most beneficial conditions. Veins and arteries become dilated and the resistance the heart meets as its pumps out blood is greatly lessened. Its work in fact becomes easier.

Restaurants criticised

Men grumble much more frequently in pubs and restaurants than women when things do not please them, according to a survey commissioned by hoteliers and restaurateurs.

The main cause of complaint is that the men are served with dishes they did not order.

The revelation made in the survey were described as "alarming".

More than 2,000 persons were asked about their latest visit to a cafe or restaurant. Forty two per cent of the men and 34 per cent of the women were not

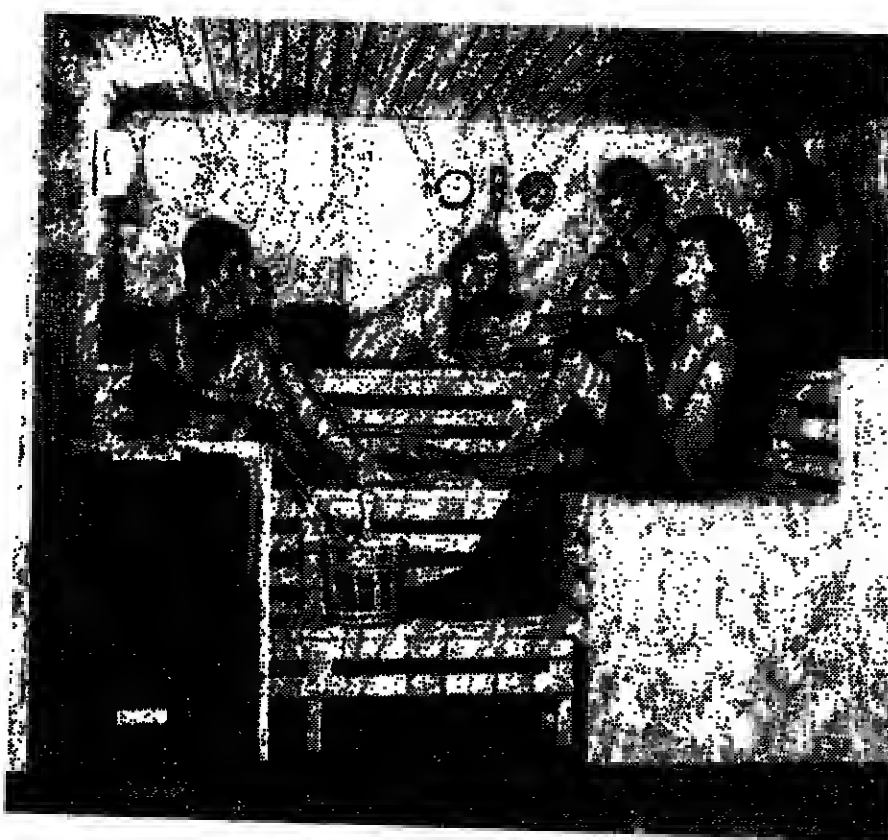
satisfied with the attention they had been offered.

The statistics show that there has been little or no decline in the percentage of people who are unhappy with cafe and restaurant service.

Only in two Federal States have the statistics changed to any appreciable extent, in North Rhine-Westphalia from 47 to 37 per cent and in Bavaria an increase from 37 to 45 per cent.

Almost two thirds of the people questioned about the dissatisfaction at eating out complained about unfriendly service.

(Hannoversche Presse, 21 January 1971)



Better health with a home seune

(Photo: Klafz)

Another beneficial effect is that the coronary arteries which feed the heart become greatly dilated in a seune bath.

People with heart conditions whose work places greet stress and strain on them should take sauna baths to keep fit. The only precaution that people with heart and kidney complaints should take is in the cooling-off process. It is not advisable for them to plunge into the cold bath. They should just have a little cold water thrown on them and then wash their feet in warm water.

Sauna beths put people in a good mood; but why? The exhilarating effect of heat and cold effects the circulation and the nervous system. At the same time the suprarenal glands are stimulated which brings about a stimulation of stress. The body then switches on its anti-stress defence system which brings about a sense of relaxation.

What is needed to make a seune bath? First of all a room made of wood and heated by a stove. In this country these come mainly as prefabricated units or are built into a house, whereas in Finland they are usually in the form of a blockhouse made of logs.

The walls and ceiling are made of suitable kinds of wood such as spruce from the Nordic forests or hemlock-wood from Canada. The walls and ceiling must be well isolated to prevent heat loss. Between the wood and the layer of insulating material there should be a barrier against water vapour made of aluminium foil.

Benches in the seune should be at different levels so that you can take advantage of the variations in temperature that occur. Obviously the benches must be made of a wood that does not

splinter! Poplar or African ebuchi is suitable.

Most modern saunas are electrically heated. Special stoves with heated stones are used. From time to time a little water is thrown on them to moisturise the atmosphere.

The Federal Republic Seuna Federation in Bielefeld warns people not to have a seune made by a do-it-yourself enthusiast nor to try to do it themselves. This is not because the recognised manufacturers have a monopoly that must be protected, but because people can do themselves a lot of harm with poorly constructed saunas.

At the very least the wood used in a seune beth must be 14 millimetres thick. The insulating material should be of top quality and at least 50 millimetres thick. If not the seune both could cause damage to other parts of the house.

There are certainly enough types of seune beth on the Federal Republic market with about sixty manufacturers vying with each other. The leading manufacturer is Erich Klefs in Schwäbisch-Hall which sold more than 2,000 units last year. Depending on size and quality a seune beth costs between 2,000 and 6,000 Marks.

For one family a small beth is sufficient. A popular family seune is 2 x 2 metres. The cooling off room is a further six to eight square metres. Many houses with a cellar can find room for such a seune.

If the cellar is not large enough to take even a seune of this size there is no objection to building the seune room and dispensing with the cooling off room with the idea of going outside into the fresh air immediately after taking a seune. If the family has a garden this is the best but if not they can get their breath at the cellar door or by standing at an open window and taking deep gulps of air.

For people who live in blocks of flats one of the best places for a seune is at the top as long as there is a door out to the roof.

We know from experience that it is not good for people to breathe air that is too humid. For this reason it is essential that the seune room be well ventilated. In the seune itself bed air is cooled off on the floor and must be drawn off from there. In the other rooms of a seune establishment bed air is heated and rises and must be drawn from under the roof.

Only when the ventilation system in a seune is sufficient will the beth be able to produce its good effect without limitations.

Werner Pittzsche

(Handelsblätt, 29 January 1971)

NEWS IN BRIEF

C'est si Bonn

Open house in Bonn attracted 2,000 people from the Federal capital to the Rathaus (town hall). They filled the questionnaires compiled by the authorities.

The result of this survey was recently published. One delighted "surveyee" said: "Bonn is the most beautiful town in the whole world."

Others moaned: "This place is just a tek... and you only get half-full glasses."

One of the main criticisms was of public transport system in the town, complaints that it was inadequate, according to strictly rational political motives.

Town planning also came in for criticism. The gigantic government buildings were described as disgraceful.

But Bonn also came in for some praise. "The students are so good-natured," "Bonn is a classy town." However, the answers showed nothing close to pent-up rage. The old-established city of Bonn was described by one surveyee as "petty bourgeois, rheimlich, is frustrated and useless for the purpose of revolution".

Another urged the city authorities "send Schiller to Hell and Müller to him!" One female visitor who took part in the survey, on the other hand, was the whole Christian Democratic burnt at the stake.

Separatism is rife there, too. A participant said the only good thing about Bonn was Bad Godesberg. Another could see no good in the Federal capital except for "Willy".

(VORWÄRTS, 14 January 1971)

Domesticated men

Husbands in this country seem anxious to help according to a survey by the Allensbach Institute for public opinion research.

Seventy five per cent of husbands in this country help around the house. Twenty-six per cent often do the washing and 40 per cent help occasionally. Other husbands specialise in vacuum cleaning, cooking and cleaning windows. And 84 per cent of wives in the Federal Republic say they are very pleased with this home help.

Ten years ago only three out of ten women wanted their husbands to help around the house.

But with modern ideas of equality many women now going out to work men's help around the house is becoming invaluable.

Helpful husbands are not evenly distributed throughout the country. Bavaria seems to be the slowest state to join the trend. Only 57 per cent of Bavarian men admit to helping with the washing up.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 30 January 1971)

Sign of the times

Horse-drawn brewers drays will soon be a thing of the past in Munich. The colourful drays drawn by four stout horses are on the way out and Löwenbräu is the next to last brewer to send his horses, fourteen of them, out of the city.

The reason is that it is feared that the horses will be made sick by car exhausts. In addition to this the horses are no longer able to keep up with modern traffic and are getting in the way of cars.

The horses will now only be brought into the centre of Munich during the Oktoberfest and on other special occasions and for the rest of the time will do light work in the country.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 29 January 1971)

LEISURE

Sport has its problems of U and Non-U

As the Munich Olympics draw nearer an increasing envy of the sporting super-provess of the GDR and to some extent of the Eastern Bloc in general is becoming apparent in this country.

General dissatisfaction has led to freedom of comparison of the two systems and one of the conclusions reached is that discrimination against certain groups of athletes, particularly as regards women, is a major drawback here.

In the Eastern Bloc all disciplines are equal, being assessed for furtherance according to strictly rational political motives.

Disciplines that cannot boast world-beaters, Alpine skiing, basketball and fencing in the GDR at present, for instance, may be temporarily kept to a tight financial rein but only because the country's financial resources are not unlimited.

The funds that are available must thus be ploughed into the most promising disciplines. The investment is, after all, expected to pay dividends in the form of medals.

As long as the medals are forthcoming it does not matter what the discipline is. There is no prejudice, least of all on emotional grounds.

In this country, on the other hand, and in sport in the West in general, there is a mosaic of carefully differentiated prejudices and value judgements.

These prejudices are formed by public opinion, intolerant philistinism and pride of place. Boxing, wrestling and weightlifting, for instance, are dismissed as crude sports suitable for the sons of toil.

The inevitable corollary is that a promising young wrestler from a family with some pretension to social standing is either persuaded to give it up or forbidden to wrestle by his parents. Maybe he is put off by everyone he knows being against the idea. Either that or it never occurs to him in the first place.

Some pretension to social standing is either persuaded to give it up or forbidden to wrestle by his parents. Maybe he is put off by everyone he knows being against the idea. Either that or it never occurs to him in the first place.

Posh people wouldn't be seen dead wrestling. Students don't box or wrestle either. As they used to say in the Kaiser's day, "That's no sport for a University man."

The same is true of many other disciplines that are discriminated against in the bourgeois society we live in. Cycling has none too good a reputation ("dull pedalling") whereas gymnastics is the sort of sport "one goes in for."

Rowing is also a posh sport, unlike canoeing. A sample of oarsmen and canoeists would probably bear out the general assumption that students row whereas working men and "damnable loners" canoe.

Rowing is "in". One thinks in terms of the Oxford v. Cambridge boat race and this country keeps its fingers crossed for the eight crew from Ratzschburg that has so successfully represented the Federal Republic on many occasions.

Then there are the special disciplines for the real upper crust. Ice-skating is the "in" thing, nice to watch, no nasty sweat and Rainer Berzel of the Christian Democrats gains in for it. Fencing is also rather

smart and basketball sounds so university-orientated with all those English terms.

Yachting is top-notch anyway. It is even more exclusive than tennis, only being outplayed by equestrianism, the various categories of which also vary in social standing.

Military riding is something for the better class of well-to-do farmer. Show-jumping is something for a rather better class of people. Best of all, though, is dressage, an exclusive discipline that costs rather more than a few thousand Marks a month.

Dressage is a sport in which only a few privileged people all over the world indulge. They are a far cry from being the world's youth.

Even finer distinctions can be drawn. In track and field athletics the degree of discrimination increases in proportion to the distance covered or the weight of the missile thrown.

The marathon, walking and the 10,000 metres are the sort of thing best left to the eccentric and the prole. The 110 metres hurdles and the sprint events on the other hand are felt to be rather chic and a great many students run them.

The discus is classier than the shot and the jumping events are of course a cut above the throwing ones.

So it is that sport in this country humps around a heavy burden of status thinking, the vestiges of an almost comic tradition, the ballast of big bourgeois.

A sporting system such as the GDR's in which optimum development of individual talent for the political good of the state is thus superior from the word go.

In a number of disciplines the superiority of the Eastern Bloc (and in some measure of the Third World too) is a direct result of the discrimination against them in the West.

What has been said so far applies in equal measure to women's sport. Accord-

ing to the philosophy of sport current in this country "the man's task is to do something in life, the women's to be something, particularly in dancing and gymnastics."

This fake quotation modelled on Ortega y Gasset may sound hollow but sports officials often enough come out with something of this kind in moments of obscure profundity.

This sort of thing is unknown in socialist society, impossible in a society in which there are almost as many women as men doctors, as many women as men qualified in mechanical engineering, not to mention female pilots and cosmonauts.

Man's imagination has run riot in fabricating prejudices and rumours such as "running gives you calves and thighs like a carthorse's" and "medium-distance running boosts a girl's number of male hormones," all of which are and have been proved to be errant nonsense.

This country's three best middle-distance girls at the moment, Hildegard Falck, née Janze, Ellen Tittel and Christa Merten, all have above-average good looks and do nothing if not cut a fine figure for their discipline.

When women do achieve sporting success in the West they have often enough run the gauntlet of a really malevolent collection of prejudices.

These old wives' tales also ring hollow when one recalls the good looks and figures of any number of women specialists in the throwing events - Angela Nemeth, Eva Jenko, Judith Bognar, Olga Connolly, née Fikotova, and Eva Jaworske.



Boxing - no sport for those with weak stomachs

The amount of muscle a field athlete has to use nowadays is for that matter no more than women used to have employ all day and every day in agriculture (and in some parts still do).

It is, incidentally, typical that in the man-orientated society in which we live women are particularly popular in disciplines where they tickle a man's fancy. They play tennis in diminutive skirts and go through their paces in gymnastics and ice-skating in even more diminutive costumes.

The recent debate about women's football proved once again how difficult it is to bring about a change of opinion in the society in which we live. In principle there is no single sporting discipline that women could not try their hand at - and anyone who disagrees can be disproved in practice.

The sporting press plays a major role in discriminating against women trying their hand at particular sports.

Fashionable disciplines are usually given better and more extensive coverage than those below the belt and a number of sports have had to resign themselves to the fact that sports reporters too are prejudiced.

Perils such as walkers, marathon runners, weight-lifters, women eadets in the throwing events and women footballers are in many instances a mere laughing stock.

There are no such problems as this in the Eastern Bloc. When the GDR team marches on to the field at Munich it will be able to afford to laugh - at the ballast of bourgeois prejudices held by its opposite numbers in this country.

Brigitte Berendonk & Eva Franke-Dönhoff
(CHRIST UND WELT, 5 February 1971)

Marika Killus and Jürgen Bäumler on ice - a sport for posh people!
(Photos: Nordbild)



Aden	SA \$ 0.25	Colombia	col. \$ 1.-	Formosa	NT \$ 5.-	Indonesia	Sp. 15.-	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 10.-	Ghana	PT 5.-
Algeria	AL 10.-	Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.-	France	FF 0.50	Iran	11 d	Malaysia	M. \$ 0.40	Peru	P. 5.00	Guinea	ES 0.20
Angola	DA 0.50	Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.-	Gabon	G. 10.-	Israel	11 d	Mali	PM 0.50	Philippines	P. 0.50	Tanzania	ES 0.20
Argentina	Arg. 1.-	Costa Rica	C 2.5	Germany	DM 1.-	Italy	11 d	Mexico	\$ 1.50	Poland	P. 0.50	Togo	ES 0.20
Australia	Aus. 10.-	Cyprus	C 2.5	Ghana	GH 0.12	Japan	11 d	Morocco	DM 0.50	Portugal	Port. 1.-	Trinidad and Tobago	BWI \$ 0.20
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Bahamas	B 10.-	Dominican Rep.	D 0.50	Guatemala	G 0.12	Jordan	11 d	Nepal	Nep. 1.-	Romania	R. 0.50	Uganda	UG 0.20
Bahrain	B 10.-	Dominican Rep.	D 0.50	Guinea	G 0.12	Kuwait	11 d	Netherlands	NH 0.50	Saudi Arabia	SA 0.50	Uruguay	U 0.20
Belize	B 10.-	El Salvador	E 0.50	Guinea-Bissau	G 0.12	Laos	11 d	Netherlands Antilles	NA 0.50	Sweden	S 0.50	USA	US 0.20
Bermuda	B 10.-	Sierra Leone	S 0.50	Haiti	H 0.12	Lebanon	11 d	Nicaragua	N 0.50	Switzerland	S 0.50	USSR	US 0.20
Bhutan	B 10.-	Singapore	S 0.50	Honduras	H 0.12	Libya	11 d	Niger	N 0.50	Thailand	T 0.50	Venezuela	V 0.20
Bolivia	B 10.-	Sri Lanka	S 0.50	Hungary	H 0.12	Luxembourg	11 d	Nigeria	N 0.50	Turkey	T 0.50	Yugoslavia	Y 0.20
Brazil	B 10.-	Sudan	S 0.50	Iceland	I 0.12	Madagascar	11 d	Pakistan	P 0.50	Ukraine	U 0.50	Zambia	Z 0.20
Burkina Faso	B 10.-	Swaziland	S 0.50	India	I 0.12			Panama	P 0.50				